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CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

National

Conflict Increasing in Supply, Demand for Water Resources
(Yuan Zigong, Zu Yuting; RENMIN RIBAO, 21 Sep 81)............ 1

Status of Water Engineering Installations Management Reviewed
(Ke Lidan; SHUILI SHUIDIAN JISHU, 20 Sep 81)................. 4

Results of Study of North China Winter Wheat Areas Given
(Huang Peimin, et al.; NONGYE KEJI TONGXUN, 17 Aug 81)........ 12

Aid to Poor Peasants Reported To Achieve Good Results
(XINHUA Domestic Service, 21 Nov 81)......................... 19

Anhui

Briefs

Early Rice Harvest 20

Fujian

Briefs

Hog-Raising 21

Gansu

Briefs

Tobacco Production 22
Production Resource Investigation 22

Guangdong

Strict Control of Rural Labor Moving to Cities Demanded
(NANFANG RIBAO, 15 Sep 81).. 23

Province Promotes Development of Food Industry
(Jin Wei; NANFANG RIBAO, 25 Sep 81).............................. 25

County Scientific Planting Promotes Bumper Rice Harvest
(GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 24 Aug 81)..................................... 27

Soybeans Planted Atop Embankments Around Rice Fields
(NANFANG RIBAO, 28 Sep 81)....................................... 29

Province Promotes Raising of Grass-Fed Animals
(NANFANG RIBAO, 4 Sep 81).. 31

Briefs

Hainan Sugar Refining Season 32
Hainan Piglet Export 32
Tea Production 32
Late Hybrid Rice Planting 32
Hua County Peanuts 33

Guangxi

Briefs

Sugar Output 34

Heilongjiang

Briefs

Baoquing County Flood Damage 35

Henan

Briefs

Wheat Sowing 36
Soybean Harvest 36
Cotton Procurement 36

Hubei

Chen Pixian Attends Hubei Rural Situation Meeting
(Hubei Provincial Service, 25 Nov 81)........................... 37

Briefs

Hybrid Rice 39
Rural Savings Increase 39
Agricultural Products Procurement 39

Hunan

Briefs

Pig Procurement 40

Jiangsu

Briefs

Bumper Harvest 41
County Agricultural Production 41
Xuzhou Prefecture Agricultural Procurement 41

Jiangxi

Briefs

Country Cotton Output 42
Duchang County Cotton Production 42

Liaoning

Liaoning Increases Tussah Silk Production
(XINHUA, 21 Nov 81).. 43

Nei Monggol

Briefs

Bumper Harvest 44
Oil-Bearing Seeds 44
Plum Output 44

Ningxia

Agricultural Reclamation System Develops Diversification
(Ma Yuqi; RENMIN RIBAO, 12 Sep 81)............................ 45

Briefs

Wheat Harvest 47

Qinghai

Briefs

Sheep Wool Procurement 48

Shaanxi

Building of Protective Forest Belt Achieves Good Results
(Wu Shitang, et al.; SHAANXI RIBAO, 31 Aug 81)................ 49

Policy Questions on Cotton Procurement, Harvest Clarified
(SHAANXI RIBAO, 1 Sep 81).................................. 51

Briefs
County Grain Output 54
Autumn Harvest Reduction 54

Shandong

Wheat Yield Increased by Selection of Suitable Strains
(RENMIN RIBAO, 19 Sep 81).................................... 55

Briefs
Cotton Procurement 57
Cotton Output 57
Grain Procurement 57

Sichuan

Lu Dadong Addresses Rally on Sichuan Floods
(Lu Dadong; SICHUAN RIBAO, 19 Oct 81).......................... 58

'SICHUAN RIBAO' Urges Planting Trees Along Roads
(Fan Kun, Meng Jining; SICHUAN RIBAO, 6 Nov 81)............... 65

Xinjiang

Briefs
Animal Husbandry 69
Cotton Procurement 69

NATIONAL

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

CONFLICT INCREASING IN SUPPLY, DEMAND FOR WATER RESOURCES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Yuan Zigong [5913 1311 1872] and Zu Yuting [4371 3768 0080]: "The Problem of Rational Utilization of Water Resources"]

[Text] The total amount of water resources in nature is about 14.5 billion x 100 million cubic meters. But the freshwater resources that we can use frequently are not plentiful.

The average annual total runoff of the rivers in our nation is about 2.7 trillion cubic meters, ranking fifth in the world. In addition, there are 700 billion cubic meters of underground water resources. Underground water and ground surface water are mutually convertible and there is an overlying amount. By population, our nation has an average runoff of 2,700 cubic meters, one-fourth the average value of the world. Therefore, we cannot generally say that our nation's water resources are very rich.

As industrial and agricultural production and urban construction develop, the conflict in the supply and demand for water resources in our nation is becoming more and more serious. Since liberation, the amount of water consumption in Beijing has drastically increased. Compared to 1949, the sale of tap water in 1978 increased 45 times. The amount of water exploited from wells provided for suburban regions near cities in 1976 reached 400 million cubic meters, over 100 times that in 1949, and another 100 to 200 million cubic meters have now been exploited, causing the underground water level to drop year after year. The drop in the southeastern suburbs is even more serious. At the beginning of liberation, the underground water level was only several meters from the ground sufrace. Now, water level drops an average of 1 to 1.5 meters a year. In Jinan city, the actual amount of underground water exploited has surpassed the allowable amount of exploitation by 60 percent. In Shijiazhuang city, the underground water level dropped 3 meters in 1980. Near National Cotton Plant No 1 in Changzhou, the stationary water level of underground water dropped from 18 meters in 1952 to 66 meters in 1980. This has caused the ground surface to sink in parts of some cities.

Solving the conflict between supply and demand for water resources requires opening up resources on the one hand and conserving the flow on the other. At present, the waste of water resources is very serious. In some regions where there is a water seriously because of leakage. The degree of effective utilization of water for irrigation is only 50 percent. The waste of water in city living is also astonishing. The main reason is poor management: There are no fees for the use of water, and the state provides massive subisidies for water costs. For example, at present, Shijiazhuang city uses 7,700 cubic meters of water for living a year. With a population of 700,000 each person uses 110 cubic meters of water a year. Each day, each person uses 300 shen, surpassing the general standard stipulated by the state by onefold. Of the amount of water used for living in Shijiazhuang, 60 percent is under the big contract fee collection system. The water users of this amount of water average a daily per capital consumption of 426 shen of water, while family water users with water meters use only 80 shen a day per person. Wasteful use of water by city industries is also great, and the degree of repeated utilization is very low. Of the water used by industries in Beijing city, over 100 million cubic metes of good water are drained away, and the potential for further retrieval and utilization is great. In addition, our nation's present industrial production and city living drain over 70 million cubic meters of polluted water a day. Because most of it is not treated, the water resources at all localities are polluted in varying degrees, and this in turn has worsened the conflict between the supply and demand for water resources.

To rationally utilize our nation's water resources, we have several suggestions.

1. The state should establish a leading organ to uniformly manage water resources and establish national water laws and related regulations and systems. Each province and city can first establish methods to manage water resources in accordance with the actual situation of the locality, such as limiting the sinking of wells at will, uniform management of water sources of wells provided for private use and collection of fees, and implementation of planned use of water.

2. The nation, the province and the city should establish corresponding technical and economic policies, encourage conservation of water, and give attention to water conservation construction projects and technical measures in investment, facilities and equipment. A definite amount of capital for water conservation should be appropriated, or the money collected from fees levied on wells provided for private use can be utilized to create conditions for launching the work of conserving water.

3. The demands upon production value and the submitted profits of water companies cannot be the same as those of other enterprises. While satisfying the demands for the use of water to develop production and elevate the living standards of the people, it is reasonable and normal for the water companies to continually increase the amount of water sold with a corresponding increase in production value and profits submitted. But if the massive waste of water by the various departments is not considered, if the higher leading departments only care about demanding that the water companies increase production and profits submitted, there will be some false values. For example, if Shijiazhuang city abolishes the system of including water costs, over 30 million cubic meters of water for living and over 2 million yuan of water costs can be saved a year. This portion of the wasted capital is mainly public subsidies, and it is not right to include this in the production value and the profit of the water companies. This is because this portion of money is not a part of the production value of effective production but is an imaginary number; the more water resources are wasted, the larger this imaginary number, which is unfavorable to the city and to the state. Therefore, the work of the water companies must be closely combined with planned conservation of water.

4. Effective measures must be taken, including legal action and economic sanctions, to strictly prevent pollution of water resources. Those which have already been polluted should be treated as soon as possible. Plants that pollute waterheads should be quickly treated and converted.

5. There must be investigation and study of rational use of water according to plan, and guidelines for the repeated utilization of water for industrial use should be established in accordance with the actual situation of each profession and business and combined with the characteristics of each locality.

6. The long-term plans for industrial development of each region must be considered in close combination with the quantity, quality and distribution of water resources. In particular, especially careful consideration must be given to the scale of development and the selection of sites of industries that consume a massive amount of water and that cause pollution.

9296
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STATUS OF WATER ENGINEERING INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT REVIEWED

Beijing SHUILI SHUIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Ke Lidan [2688 4409 0030], Office of Installations Management, Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Problems of Strengthening Scientific Management in Relation to This Country's Water Engineering Installations"]

[Text] This May a national water conservancy management conference held in Beijing decided, in accordance with the Central Committee's general policy of further readjusting the national economy, to shift the focus of water conservancy work to management and to begin by strengthening installations management. This is an important strategic policy decision stemming from the development of this country's water conservancy work to its present stage. It means that water conservancy work should shift from its former focus on new construction to a focus on management; start according top priority to good management and use of existing installations; and place its primary reliance on realizing the benefits of existing installations, improving results, and developing in a steady and healthy fashion. The author discusses problems of intensifying scientific management on the basis of his own experience and the current status of this country's hydraulic installations management.

1. A Summary of Water Engineering in This Country

Since New China was formed, under the leadership of the party and government the cause of water conservancy has made rapid progress. More than 86,000 reservoirs have been built nationwide, with a total capacity of more than 400 billion cubic meters; there are 5,200 irrigated areas of 10.000 mu or more, and the total irrigated area is 670 million mu. There are 168,000 kilometers of dikes (including sea walls and lakeside embankments) protecting more than 480 million mu. There are 25,000 dams. In addition, there is a large number of electrically powered irrigation and drainage pumping stations, small-size hydroelectric stations, and mechanically pumped wells. The current number of management personnel nationwide accounts for a third of all employees in the water conservancy system, in addition to a large number of commune and brigade management personnel.

Water engineering construction and facilities management and utilization have made it possible to begin controlling ordinary floods and droughts and have essentially guaranteed the development of agricultural and industrial production and the safety of the cities and the countryside. Grain production on irrigated areas accounts for two-thirds of the country's total grain output. Hydraulic installations have provided water sources amounting to about 40 billion cubic meters for cities, industry, and the people's livelihood and have solved the drinking water problem for more than 40 million persons in framing and grazing areas. About 60 percent of the 30 million mu of water area in areas protected by water engineering works and of the more than 3 million mu of mountain slope land suitable for "greening" have begun to be developed and utilized.

2. Some Important Topics in Management of Installations

The basic task in water engineering installations management in ensuring safety, getting the full benefit from the installations, actively pursing diversified operation, and continually improving the quality of scientific management, serving industrial and agricultural production and the livelihood of the urban and rural populace, and promoting the development of the socialist economy.

As this country's national economy develops and the urban and rural populations increase, water needs continually present new requirements and water resource-related land utilization problems, so that the nature and tasks of present-day installations management are becoming increasingly complex. The work of installations management is no longer simply management of the water engineering facilities themselves, but also involves many social, economic, and other questions. Often these questions cannot be solved by purely engineering and technical measures or management and administrative measures, but require overall planning and study of all relevant factors, leading to development of various comprehensive measures and approaches which include social, economic, and technical aspects.

A. Distribution and Management of Water Resources in Installations Already in Operation

Allocated use of hydraulic engineering installations generally is carried out in accordance with design specification. The development of industrial and agricultural production, the increase in the number of water users, the rising quantities of water consumed, and particularly the increasing share of water used for urban life and industrial purposes have posed new assignments regarding distribution and management of the water resources in existing hydraulic engineering projects, especially in areas of the north where water resources are scarce. Some water resource projects which originally were intended to serve agriculture are being or have been converted to urban water supply.

To obtain the optimal economic effect from limited water resources, it is necessary on the one hand to stress thrifty water use, decrease consumption, and control pollution, while on the other hand it is necessary to balance water needs against each other in the distribution process; the government must formulate effective and rational water policies for every water resource management area. The units which manage the water projects must not simply allocate water use according to the design specifications but must make thorough investigations and water use forecasts, conscientiously implement policy, and further improve water allocation and management work.

B. Maintaining and Expanding the Reproduction of Water Engineering Installations

Most people think that water is an inexhaustible public good, that water use should cost very little, and that no organization or individual user is likely to have much effect on the water resource situation. In reality, water is renewable, but the supply is limited. All water which has been subjected to regulation, impoundment, transport, and supply in a water engineering project is a product which contains embodied labor. Water is necessary for the people's livelihood and for industrial and agricultural production and, accordingly, has a utility value. As in the case of other energy resources, national water price standards should be set in terms of cost and value. Water prices should express water costs. Water costs generally should include the depreciation of facilities, maintenance expenditures, administrative and management expendistures, and interest on the investment, for only in this way is it possible to maintain and expand the reproduction of water engineering projects: this is the foundation of economic management of these facilities.

C. Unified Management of Water Engineering Facilities in Terms of Entire River Systems

Currently, most of the water engineering installations in our country are managed at various levels in accordance with administrative divisions. A few facilities are already subject to "river system management," such as the lower Yellow River rivercourse, embankments, and and installations. With increasing diversion of water outside the boundaries of individual river systems, in some cases management by water engineering district has begun. Because the river basin is the basic hydrographic unit, water-related activities should consider basin area as a system. Management of facilities in terms of entire water systems makes it possible to break out of the limitations imposed by administrative districts, decrease manmade hindrances, carry out more effective coordinated distribution among the various installations in a given river system, and ensure safe and economical operation of the installations. Unified management of all installations in a river system also is a reliable guarantee that comprehensive, unified planning can be carried out and that the benefits of existing water engineering installations can be consolidated and brought into play. At the same time, it enables the managers' main effort to be directed toward scientific and effective management. Gradual implementation of unified management of entire river systems should be the developmental tendency of facilities management in the future.

D. Establishing Laws and Regulations on Management

In the past, under the influence of an approach to water engineering facilities which stressed new construction and underemphasized management, existing installations were poorly managed and their economic effects were not fully brought into play; one of the most salient problems is the long-standing neglect of water conservancy legislation and the lack of an effective and complete set of management laws and regulations. For example, because of the lack of clear laws and regulations, various hindrances in certain watercourses are troubled by decreasing flood diversion capabilities. Because of unsystematic building of dikes for land reclamation, the water storage capabilities of some lakes has decreased.

Some installations have been subject to manmade damage, and the pollution of many water sources is daily becoming more serious. The lack of clear legal provisions and systems also is expressed in frequent changes in the management organization, lack of clear definition or rights and limitations, poor functioning of the relevant organizations, and the fact that no normal management procedures have yet been drawn up for many installations.

Management laws and regulations, including social norms and technical norms, are the standards for activities dealing with the facilities in water engineering projects and the areas which they protect. Laws and regulations are summarizations of general and specific policy and experience which specify what should and should not be done, what is not permitted, and how things should be done. They may be improved by gradual increases in detail and thoroughness and by the accumulation of practical experience. Currently, there is an urgent need to develop a set of management regulations, guiding principles, practices, and procedures so that all management work will be legally based and in accordance with rules.

E. Safety Management for Large Dams

Not only should we carry out the necessary evaluation of the way in which the flood protection and benefits-producing capabilities of reservoir installations are brought into play, we also should consider the great harm done to the state and the people's lives and property by failures of large dams and realize that some reservoirs which are in dangerously poor condition represent a latent danger in installations management work. Although more than 97 percent of past dam failures occurred with small dams having reservoir capacities of 10 million cubic meters or less, there are large concentrations of rural population downstream from many small reservoirs, and the harm done by a failure would be grave, in addition to which many of these small reservoirs are not subject to management. The harm done by failures of large or medium-size dams is much more catastrophic.

Currently, because of inadequate investment, planning to increase reservoir safety is proceeding slowly and, in addition, no complete effective system and methods for overall intensification of dam safety management have yet been established. No effective control is being exercised to prevent dam failures. During the period of readjustment of the national economy, we must no slacken our work of increasing dam safety; and, in particular, we must make a special effort to deal with certain critical dams whose failure could produce catastrophic damage. At the same time, we should realize that there is a natural frequency of occurrence of floods; and flood protection work done under a given set of flood protection standards can only result in a certain degree of protection, so that future dam collapses are probably not completely avoidable. As a result, we should assimilate relevant experience in this country and abroad; and we should strengthen dam safety management so as to thoroughly bring into play the reservoirs' economic effects and maximize our control over dam failures, decreasing instances of dam failure to a minimum.

F. Safety Measures and Policy Implementation for Floodwater Storage and Diversion

Currently, in this country's more than 60 locations for floodwater storage and diversion, with an area of more than 10-square kilometers, the total quantity of floodwater stored may be as high as 90 billion cubic meters, making them an important part of river flood protection management. Problems involved in management of these floodwater storage and detention areas and the utilization of the relevant lands involve the livelihood and productive work of hundreds of millions of people and affect social order and unity. In order to carry out effective floodwater diversion and storage and to ensure the safety and productive capabilities of people in the areas affected, we should systematically set up safety levees and evacuation routes and take other safety measures in accordance with local conditions; in addition, we should formulate reasonable acquisition and purchase policies, investigate the institution of flood protection insurance funds and the like. As regards agricultural production in these areas, we should make rational use of land, plant suitable crops, develop economic diversity, and the like.

G. Other

Certain other topics related to installations management also await resolution, such as ways of using design and construction work to create the necessary conditions for management work and improv. . the living and production conditions of management organizations, conducting administration and management work on economic principles, improvement on hit-or-miss management of installations, and effectively developing the management contingent.

3. Learn During Practice and Steadily Improve the Level of Scientific Management

With regard to problems of management, we should not only understand the importance of management work but should strive to learn about management and steadily increase the scientific character of our management work. Scientific management does not mean the same thing as past traditional management based on the experience of the enterprise proprietor; it also is to be distinguished from modern management, which utilizes progressive techniques. Scientific management requires the conduct of scientific, effective management on the basis of objective laws and economic laws. Its goal is to improve labor productivity and management effectiveness and to maximize the economic effectiveness of the installation.

Management work has a dual nature. On one hand, it has a natural character associated with the productive forces, production technology, and socialized production while, on the other hand, it has a social nature connected with production relations and the production system. Accordingly, the specific nature of scientific management gradually develops as production technology progresses and the degree of labor socialization is increased.

As regards the current status and development trends of water engineering installations management in our country, the specific nature of scientific installations management can be expressed in the following four categories.

A. Legal Management

Legal management includes management laws and regulations, water policy, and the like. In the last few years, relevant bodies have been devoting serious attention to development and implementation of water conservancy laws and regulations. The State Council issued a circular on protection of water engineering installations in 1979, and the "Regulations on Water Engineering Installation Management (Trial Implementation)" is about to be promulgated. Some provinces and counties also have issued management regulations, notices, and procedures in the name of the government, which have contributed to the progress of management work. In the future, additional management laws and regulations must be drafted and gradually perfected. Currently, it is necessary to actively join together with the governmental and legal departments to intensify propaganda and education on the legal system, make a special effort to deal with representative cases, and eliminate anarchism and the failure to prosecute illegal activity. Just as in the case of safety incidents, the reporting procedure for cases of failure or damage to facilities should be established. People's economic police and public security stations should be established for key facilities and important installations. Laws should be thoroughly implemented, all activities which hinder effective operation of the facilities should be prohibited, the design capabilities of the installations should be maintained, and policies regarding water storage areas and floodwater storage and diversionary areas should be developed.

B. Organizational Management

Organizational management includes the management system; water system management; and organization and staffing of the management machinery, democratic management, and the like. Further studies must be made regarding the establishment of a scientific management system. In cases where the current management system is rather chaotic or excessive power has been delegated downward, a readjustment should be carried out. In the case of major rivers which have still not been put under river system management, unified management on the basis of the river system should gradually be instituted. Whether river system management is in use or management according to administrative divisions is still being practiced, the principle of division of responsibility among the different levels must be followed; and each level's management responsibilities with regard to the facilities (or water system) under its jurisdiction must be clearly defined. The management departments at all levels must make an energetic effort in management of the installations under their control and guide a real management work.

The "Experimental Implementation of Standards for Organization and Staffing of Water Conservancy Installation Management Units" which went into trial implementation in June of this year was developed by learning from industrial enterprise management experience and with reference to the practice of water engineering facilities management in this country. It is a basic work in scientific management and a guide for improving labor organization and providing rational staffing. It is of great importance for reversing management units' long-standing practice of not providing fixed staffing, having no work quotas and no job responsibilities, and for establishing the position responsibility system, improving labor productivity and setting up normal management procedures, and should be implemented.

C. Technical Management

Technical management includes inspection and monitoring of installations, use allocation, maintenance, technical regulations, technical training, management research, and the like.

In recent years, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, together with relevant province, municipal, and autonomous region water conservancy departments and certain basic-level management units, has drawn up or revised a set of technical regulations including various "general rules," "standards," "procedures," and "norms." These are a summation of this country's experience in the technical management of water engineering installations and a guide for technical management work. Conscientious implementation of these regulations and reliance on them in gradually setting up the various systems of regulations for the basic-level management organizations are an important aspect of practicing scientific management.

D. Economic Management

Economic management includes water prices, economic accounting, econmic diversity, administration, the economic responsibility system, and the like.

The present national water engineering management conference has selected 54 advanced management organizations whose experiences, while they differ in many respects, also have a point in common, namely that they have practiced intensified economic management. For example, Tingxi Reservoir in Fujian Province persistently treated water as the main concern and electricity as a secondary concern, also laying stress on fish raising, orchards, and livestock raising; with the objective of serving large-scale socialist agriculture, it emphasized economic results, both expanding social benefits and increasing profits. The reservoir management's calculation of water costs, its use of costs to develop rational reservoir water price standards, and its economic evaluation of operating results providing fresh experience for economic management of water engineering facilities. In addition, the Jingshu irrigation region, the Jiamakou irrigation and drainage pumping station, the Hanjiang Dredging and Flood Control Office, the Guazhou Dam Management Office, the Tongcheng County Small-Scale Hydroelectric Station in Hubei, and other advanced units all had excellent results in production management, econmic diversification, and administration and are models of economic management of their various types of facilities.

Some of the water engineering installation management units are services and some are enterprises. The units of an enterprise character are profit-making economic organizations with independent economic accounting and must exercise enterprise management just as industrial enterprises. Currently, most service-type water engineering installation management units also must carry out economic accounting and gradually institute enterprise-type management. The "Experimental Procedures for the Financial Performance Contracts in Water Engineering Installations Management Units" and the "Financial Management Procedures and Accounting System (Trial Implementation)" promulgated by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Ministry of Finance is an important guide to strengthening economic management of service-type units. During the trial implementation period, experience must constantly be summarized so as to gradually improve these documents.

To summarize, in the course of practice, we must realize more clearly the importance and the necessity of scientific management, we must study and penetrate into the theories and methods of scientific management, we must learn from the management experience of advanced units, we must learn from industrial enterprise management experience, and we must adapt this knowledge to the practice of water engineering installation management. We must extract greater economic benefits from existing water conservancy installations and make greater contributions to the country's socialist modernization.

8480
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RESULTS OF STUDY OF NORTH CHINA WINTER WHEAT AREAS GIVEN

Beijing NONGYE KEJI TONGXUN [AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 8, 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article compiled by Huang Peimin [7806 0160 3046], Li Xida [2621 1585 6671], Shi Suoda [0670 6956 6671], Chen Jian [7115 1017]: "Inspection of Breeding and Cultivation in the Northern Winter Wheat Region"]

[Text] To investigate breeding and cultivation in the northern winter wheat regions and to discuss and organize cooperative research in key scientific research subjects, the Chinese Agricultural Sciences Academy organized a total of 32 specialists and professors of the agricultural sciences academies of six provinces (cities) and related regional agricultural science institutes and higher educational institutions to go in three groups to Henan, Shandong, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Gansu (Zingyang), and Jiangsu (Xuzhou) to conduct an inspection tour lasting over 20 days. After the tour, they returned to Beijing and briefly summarized their findings. Their findings, based on the brief summary, are presented as follows:

Varieties and Breeding

After the actual inspection and discussion, the following points were the more outstanding ones:

The original main varieties are still continuing to develop their function. Since the founding of the nation, this wheat region has changed varieties three or four times. After each change, the yield has increased. Among the varieties selectively bred and introduced during the 1960's and at the beginning of the 1970's, the following are still planted and still serve as the main varieties: Taishan No 1, Taishan No 4, ah fu and 7023, feng chan No 3, ah bo, and zheng ying No 1. In Shandong and Henan provinces, "Taishan still dominates." Many of these varieties have already shown that they can no longer adapt to production development needs; but, because there have not been any ideal varieties to replace them, they still "dominate."

New reserve varieties have already begun to propagate, and the area in which they are planted is expanding. In recent years, the dominant form of stripe rust pathogenic bacteria has changed, and Taishan No 1 and such main varieties have been shown to be seriously infected. In some regions, such diseases as cereal scab, powdery mildew, and viral diseases also are becoming more and more serious. In addition, the main varieties described above generally need more fertilizer and water, but after there are increases in the amount of nitrogen applied and irrigation, the maturation period is delayed 5 to 10 days. Frequently during the later growth period, the plants remain green and dry, forced heating occurs, and the thousand grain weight drops sharply. At the same time, because the farmwork of "seizing harvests and seizing sowing" in intense, the sowing period of summer-sown crops is frequently delayed. This not only leads to late maturation and reduced yields of autumn-harvested crops, but it also increases late crop wheat. At present, Shandong Province has already reduced the planting area of Taishan No 1 and Taishan No 4, while the areas planted in Taishan No 5, Changle No 5, and Yannong 78 have been expanded. For many years, because there were more ah bo and zheng ying No 1 in Guanzhongdao, the maturation period of wheat was delayed from the first 10 days in June to after 10 June, affecting the whole year's yield. Therefore, early maturing varieties such as shaan zao No 1 are very popular, and at present their propagation and popularization are being hastened. The area of zhanzhou 761 in Henan has already been expanded to 2 million mu. Houqiao Brigade in Boai County planted 7023 for many years; because the variation in the thousand grain weight was large, the yield lingered for a long period. At present, bai quan 3039, which has heavy panicles and more grains, is being propagated to increase the unit yield. Linfen No 10 of Shanxi Province has developed quickly. The two lines of 4024 and 23654, newly bred successfully in Hebei Province, are starting to be planted on expanded areas. Beijing City is propagating you mang hong No 7 x luo fu lin 10, you mang bai No 4 x luo fu lin 10, jian 26, and jian 31 and such varieties (lines) in preparation for a gradual reduction in the area planted in nong da 139. But there are few seeds of these reserve varieties; and, within a short period, it is difficult to determine the "dominant" variety.

Regional experiments with varieties have determined a group of superior varieties. Each province is carrying out regional or joint experiments with varieties according to certain ecological zones. Shandong Province has determined the practical value of such varieties as Jinan 14, Yannong 76, and ai meng niu. The varieties of Taiyuan 633, Taiyuan 95, and Linfen 6653 of Shanxi Province have performed well and are being demonstrated.

The goal of breeding is beginning to change. In the past, rust resistance (mainly stripe rust disease), high yield, short stem, and resistance to lodging were considered the main goals of breeding; and visible results were obtained. But the work centered around high-yield fields with good conditions of fertilization and irrigation. These fields constitute 10 to 20 percent of the [total] wheatfield area. Efforts were concentrated in the pursuit of high-yield varieties that could produce 1,000 jin per mu and even 1,200 to 1,500 jin per mu, but very few people studied the varieties for large areas of medium- and low-yield wheatfields. In Uan'an, Qingyang, and Hengshui prefectures, the unit yield of wheat lingered between 100 and 200 jin because of problems of aridity, infertility, sand, and alkalinity, and efforts were exerted to emphasize breeding in fertile and irrigated land. In actuality, however, the area of medium- and low-yield wheatfields constituted over 80 percent of the total wheatfield area in this wheat region. At present, many units have begun to readjust the goal of breeding according to the natural and productive conditions of the locality. Shanxi Province has proposed concentrating on treating arid land, grasping irrigated land well, increasing the yield per unit, and increasing the total yield. The Wheat Research Institute of the Shanxi Provincial Agricultural Sciences Academy (Linfen) established a dryland wheat-breeding laboratory. Most regions in Henan and Shandong have turned to land with medium fertility. Each locality has some dryland wheat varieties that have performed well. For example, han xuan No 10 (Shanxi), Zhenfu No 6, Jiyuan 728 (Henan), Shaanhe No 6 (Shaanxi), Hengshui 781 (Hengshui), and such varieties have a stronger tolerance to aridity. The area planted in Beijing No 10 in the drylands of central and southern Shanxi totals nearly 2 million mu. The area of Jinan No 2 and Changle No 5 in Qingyang has reached 400,000 mu. There also are many farmhouse varieties--such as hong tu tou, ma za mai, and bai da tou--which have relatively stable yields on dry plateaus and slopeland, and they also are basic materials for cultivating varieties that are tolerant to infertility and are resistant to drought.

The selective combination of parents of distant kinship must be emphasized. For over 30 years, each locality has bred over 1,000 varieties and has used them in production. But most varieties are closely related. The source of resistance (stripe rust disease) used is mostly the Italian varieties, such as nan da 2419, ah fu, and ah bo. There are some that come from the Americas, such as zao yang mai, shen li mai, and ou ru, as well as varieties from other European nations, such as su zao No 1 and dan mai No 1. They number only a little over 10 varieties altogether. There are only a dozen local varieties, including you zi mai, jiang dong men, and Chengdu guang tou which have been used as the dominant parent. At present, the "infant" varieties (lines) that have performed relatively well at each locality are mostly related to the wheat varieties of Eastern Europe, such as lou fu lin types, ah fu le er, Caucasus, and shan qian mai. Thus, if the physiological form of the dominant stripe rust pathogenic bacteria changes, a whole group of varieties may lose the ability to resist stripe rust disease. Again, for example, Henan has been using a concentration of Italian varieties (zhen ying No 1 and 7023) and their derivatives. Besides having a poor quality of seed grains, these varieties in the main are not resistant to powdery mildew and virus diesases. Therefore, we must fully emphasize and strengthen in a practical way the study of comprehensive evaluation and utilization of the quality of wheat varieties. We also must develop hybridization between species and genus of wheat varieties and hybridization between closely related plants in order to obtain more and better resistance sources or genetic types.

The exchange of resources of the quality of varieties and materials for breeding must be strengthened. During the course of inspection, each unit proposed that scientific and technical information as well as academic viewpoints be exchanged frequently and that coordination be organized between the professions and the units in scientific research in breeding. These efforts are intended mainly: first, to establish a comprehensive evaluation and exchange of quality of wheat varieties; second, to utilize fully the many and varied natural conditions for exchanging early generation hybrid materials for cultivation elsewhere and carrying out "shuttle breeding"; third, to utilize the large-grain kernel of sterile wheat as the breeding tool to make large amounts of combinations in order to carry out phototropic cultivation or selection by rotation; fourth, to divide work rationally so as to do well the fundamental work of breeding and theoretical research, such as organizing a national experiment on the developmental ecology of wheat, and carrying out research into hereditary patterns. We must quickly change the present situation of scattered efforts; repetition of work; and wasted manpower, money, and materials and exert efforts to increase the efficiency of breeding.

Establish rules and a system for sound regional experiments on varieties. Regional experiments on varieties is a procedure of breeding. Through regional experiments, we can objectively and accurately determine varieties and provide scientific data on the practical value, suitable regions, and characteristics of cultivation of superior varieties for the production units as the basis for evaluating and determining the varieties. The agricultural science and research departments should join the seed department and the breeding and production departments to summarize experiences and lessons and to establish rules and systems as soon as possible. Relevant departments must give their support to make sure that regional experiments are conducted smoothly.

Planting and Cultivation

The problems discovered in inspection and concrete opinions are as follows:

There is an imbalance between wheat-producing regions, and there are big changes between years. In recent years, wheat production in the northern winter wheat regions has developed rather quickly, but unit yields vary greatly: high yields have reached 1,000 jin; low yields are under 100 jin; and regional development is not balanced. The variation in yields from year to year also is large. Take the famous high-yielding region of Xinxiang as an example: the wheat yield is not stable. According to preliminary information, the more than 5 million mu of wheat in the whole region produced unit yields of 510 jin, 380 jin, 448 jin, 523 jin, and 450 jin in the years from 1976 to 1980. The difference between the high-yield year and the low-yield year is 60 - 130 jin. Similar situations have occurred in other regions, and some variations have been even larger. The main reasons are, first, planting did not suit the local circumstances, crop openings were broken, and the degree of damage to dryland and infertile land was more severe. Second, water conservancy facilities were not up to standard, and utilization of water sources was not rational. Third, emphasis was placed on high-yield varieties, a lot of fertilizer and water was consumed, maturation periods were delayed, there were more disasters during the later growth period, and the thousand grain weight was unstable. Fourth, some regions still used a lot of fertilizer, irrigated a lot, and sowed large amounts of seeds; the costs were high and the yields were low. Fifth, the broad dryland and infertile regions seriously lacked phosphorus, the supply of phosphorous fertilizers was insufficient, and nitrogen and phosphorus were not in balance, thus limiting the improvement in the yield.

The distribution in planting wheat should be rationally readjusted. The growth of wheat requires definite conditions of fertility and irrigation. Without such conditions, increased yields are not possible, and there may not be any harvest. Therefore, in saline and alkaline regions, in arid and infertile regions, and in regions of slope land and ridges, we should develop corresponding crops that are tolerant to salinity and alkalinity according to the conditions, or change to the planting of grass and trees or to the development of woody, oil-bearing crops. We cannot disregard conditions and blindly expand the planting of wheat. In dry loess highland regions, we must advocate rotation cropping of wheat and rape, green manure or peas, and alfalfa in a big way, and revive the rational planting system. We also must limit the area of multiple planting, basically using one crop a year or three crops every 2 years as the main system, and emphasize summer tilling and summer fallow land to revive the fertility of the land and to store rainwater. An inspection of Shuangjiu Brigade in Bucheng County, Shaanxi Province, showed that, under the same conditions, the per my yield of the late wheat crop was less than 100 jin, the per mu yield of wheat planted in fallow land was 300 jin, and the per mu yield of wheat planted in peafields could reach 400 jin. In regions where rainfall is not sufficient but irrigation conditions are good, and in regions of triple cropping over 2 years, interplanting and companion planting of foodgrains and green manure crops can be advocated. Experiments at each locality proved: Mung beans sown after the wheat is harvested generally grow for more than 30 days and produce over 1,200 jin of green manure. Calculating a 0.5-percent content of nitrogen in the chlorenchyma, each mu has at least 6 jin of nitrogen, equivalent to 30 jin of ammonium sulphate. This is an effective way to open up sources of fertilizer and to nurture soil fertility.

Sowing at suitable times and reducing late wheat crops should be advocated. Overly early sowing easily causes overly prosperous growth; the colony becomes too large and is unfavorable to field management the following year. Overly late sowing easily causes the seedlings to become three types of seedlings, and yields will not be high. At present, weak seedlings of the late crop at each locality are the important factor affecting the wheat yield. According to statistics from Hunan Province, in ordinary years, the late crop wheat has reached over 20 million mu, constituting about one-third of the sowing area of wheat throughout the province. We must pay attention to selectively breeding early maturing wheat varieties, control fertilization and irrigation, and selectively use early maturing summer-sown varieties of crops or take measures to stimulate late-maturing varieties to mature early so as to ensure that the autumn-harvested crops can provide a crop opening early and thus reduce the areas of wheatfields with late-sown, weak seedlings.

High-yield fields should continue to produce increased yields, and the cost to farm them must be lowered. At present, the unit yield of high-yield fields at each locality lingers around 800 jin. A small number of panicles and grains and a light and unstable thousand grain weight are the main factors limiting the continued increase of yields. In the northern part of this wheat region, there are only some 20 grains per panicle, while in the southern part the number of grains, though slightly higher, is only about 30. Each locality has taken some measures to increase the number of grains per panicle and the weight of the grains, such as selecting and using varieties that produce more fruiting grains and a high thousand grain weight, and strengthening management of fertilization and irrigation during the starting period, jointing period, and filling period. These [measures] have all been effective. But it is worth emphasizing that some high-yielding teams apply an ever-increasing amount of fertilizer each year; and, while the farming cost continues to increase, the yields do not increase. The 3,000 mu of wheat of the Mengpai Brigade in Changge County, Henan Province, produces a unit yield of about 700 jin in ordinary years. Since 1978, that brigade has continued to increase the amount of fertilizer applied but, whereas the farming cost has increased, the yield has dropped. In 1978, 129 jin of ammonium bicarbonate were applied per mu, the unit yield was 705 jin, and the cost for each jin of wheat was 0.0295 yuan. In 1979, 145 jin of ammonium bicarbonate were applied per mu, the unit yield was 668 jin, and the cost was 0.0353 yuan. In 1980, 165 jin of ammonium bicarbonate were applied per mu, the unit yield was 573 jin, and the cost was 0.052 yuan. When too much nitrogenous chemical fertilizer is applied to high-yield fields, this not only increases farming costs but also cuases late maturation and withering, while green, powdery mildew becomes more serious and lodging also becomes more serious. Of the 7 million mu of wheat in Xuchang Prefecture, 1 million to 1.5 million mu are affected by powdery mildew in ordinary years, and sometimes the affected area is over 2 million mu.

The deficiency of phosphorus in low-yield wheatfields on dryland, infertile land, and saline and alkaline land has become an outstanding problem. After the supply of nitrogenous fertilizer is improved, there is an imbalance in the ratio of nitrogen and phosphorus. This is the key factor now affecting the yield of low-yield fields. According to surveys conducted by the Henan Provincial Agricultural Sciences Academy, the province has about 48 million my of medium- and low-yield wheatfields. The content of organic matter in the soil is less than 0.6 percent, the total nitrogen content is 0.05 percent, and immediately effective phosphorus is 5 ppm. The amount of immediately effective phosphorus in large wheatfields in Xuzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, is only 3 to 5 ppm. Appropriately increasing the amount of application of phosphorous fertilizer in these regions produces visible increases in yield. In the experimental wheatfields in the northwest arid loess highlands, each jin of phosphorous fertilizer can result in an increase of 3 to 4 jin of wheat. In addition, the need for phosphorus by oil-bearing crops, green manure, and leguminous crops also is urgent. At present, we must take measures to supply phosphorous fertilizer on a priority basis in regions where the soil seriously lacks phosphorus.

Cooperative research in cultivation should be strengthened. Each locality must summarize the effective techniques and experience (including scientific research achievements) that produce increased yields, so as to gradually form a standardized system of cultivation techniques of different types for different regions. We also must start out from the viewpoint of "cosmic cultivation" and related specialized cooperation in order to promote the ecological balance of the entire region and to study zoning and the planing system centered around wheat. Some regional studies show that mechanized operation of furrow sowing, concentrated application of fertilizer, and packing once--especially in arid loess highlands, saline and alkaline land, and extremely cold regions--can produce the comprehensive result of resisting drought, preventing cold damage, avoiding salinity and alkalinity, and cultivating healthy seedlings. At present, it is necessary to organize the relevant units in the cold northwest arid loess highland regions and the lowland saline and alkaline regions of the Huang, Huai, and Hai rivers to study together in order to come up wiht suitable methods and machinery for sowing and for applying fertilizer. In addition, we must develop the ecological study of the growth of wheat. We must select typical localities at different latitudes, at different elevations above sea level, and with different productive conditions; utilize sowing in different stages; and study the ecological adaptability of different types of varieties. This is important, fundamental work. Not only can it provide a basis for rational distribution of wheat production, but it also can develop the theoretical fundation for the study of ecological breeding and cultivation. It is necessary to organize concerned units throughout the nation to develop cooperative research.

9296
CSO: 4007/28

AID TO POOR PEASANTS REPORTED TO ACHIEVE GOOD RESULTS

OW221151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA editor's notes: aiding impoverished households in rural areas and helping them overcome difficulties in production and livelihood has been a consistent policy of the party and the people's government. To continue the work of aiding impoverished households in the new current situation of further implementing and improving the production responsibility system is a problem that should not be neglected. It is hoped that the party committees and people's governments at all levels will further attach importance to this task, strengthen leadership over this work, organize all the departments concerned to make a concerted effort, promote the task in a down-to-earth manner and help the impoverished households to gradually become well off. (End of editor's notes)

Many localities throughout the country have achieved remarkable results in aiding impoverished households. According to recent statistics of the ministry of civil affairs, over 21,100 people's communes in over 1,380 counties throughout the country have already launched aid to impoverished households. The figures account for 39 percent and 65 percent respectively of the total number of people's communes and counties in the whole country, the livelihood of many former impoverished households has been improved.

Since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's economic policies in the rural areas have been conscientiously implemented in various localities. As a result, the rural area has become prosperous and the income for commune members has increased. However, some 10 percent of peasant households in the country still have difficulty in their livelihood and need aid. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the task of aiding the impoverished households was launched in Sichuan, Hubei, Guangdong and Heilongjiang, and since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the Party Central Committee, many other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have also started aiding impoverished households on a trial basis.

According to a survey, since the work of aiding impoverished households started in various localities, over 160,700 impoverished households in Sichuan Province have reached the living standard of local commune members in general and 25 percent of impoverished households in Heilongjiang have become well off.

CSO: 4007/105

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE HARVEST--Hebei, 13 August--Over 10 million mu of early rice in Anhui Province realized a bumper harvest; the total yield reached 7.29 billion jin, an increase of 5.6 percent over last year; the average per mu yield increased 93 jin over last year, creating the highest level in history. There were three main causes of the bumper harvest of early rice in Anhui Province this year: One was that the area of early rice was readjusted by suiting measures to local circumstances. During the key period of transplanting early rice, drought occurred in most regions in the province. The paddy rice producing regions which popularly implemented the joint production responsibility system of contracting production to the families and contracting work to the families, commune members had autonomy for "planting the crops by observing the heavens and the earth"; each family calculated in detail the "three water bills" for cultivating seedlings, transplanting and growth of early rice; stored water in reservoirs and ponds rationally and in a concentrated effort to assure that the fields suitable for planting early rice were transplanted in time; and at the same time, they insisted on planting dryland food grain crops in some highland fields, fields far away from water, and sandy fields. Second, the broad number of farmers adhered more and more to scientific planting. Third, the commune member families had a better foundation and applied more fertilizers. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/18

BRIEFS

HOG-RAISING--The Fujian Provincial People's Government makes efforts to encourage hog-raising as a household occupation. At present, some 3,600 households in the province are engaged in hog-raising production. They have raised 66,000 hogs. Next year, the province will increase the number of such households to 70,000. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Nov 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/109

BRIEFS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION--Gansu Province held a provincial meeting on flue-cured tobacco production recently to inspect the fulfillment of this year's flue-cured tobacco production plans and to sum up experiences. Zhenyuan, Zhengning, Qingyang, Ning, Qingshui, Li, Gaolan and Gulang counties sowed a total of 12,000 mu of flue-cured tobacco this year. Total output is estimated at 30,200 dan. Peasants will get 2.6 million yuan of income. [SK290914 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Oct 81]

PRODUCTION RESOURCE INVESTIGATION--Since last winter, Ning County, Gansu Province, has conducted a general study and investigation on the production resources of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry throughout the county. While carrying out the investigation, the county has also begun its capital construction work for production in line with the results of the investigation reports. According to statistics, during the period from last winter to this spring, its newly developed farmland reached over 14,200 mu. The county planted over 97,000 mu of trees. [SK181227 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/109

STRICT CONTROL OF RURAL LABOR MOVING TO CITIES DEMANDED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Guangdong Provincial People's Government Issues Notice To Strictly Control Recruiting Workers From Farm Villages, Stop Farm Village Labor Forces From Blindly Migrating to the Cities"]

[Text] The Guangdong provincial people's government recently issued a "notice concerning strict control of recruiting workers from farm villages, demanding that each locality firmly stop farm village labor forces from blindly migrating to the cities.

The notice points out that some localities and units are disregarding party discipline, failing to follow state plans and policies, and are recruiting workers from farm villages on their own. Some have issued plans to recruit workers from farm villages without approval from the province. Some have expanded the scope fo recruiting workers from farm villages at will. Some cadres have violated policies, made contacts, used back-door methods, and thought of many ways to arrange for sons and daughters and relatives in farm villages to come to the city to work. If this situation is not rapidly and firmly stopped, it will affect the readjustment and reform of the economy, increase the burden of the cities and towns, and affect stability and unity. Therefore, strictly controlling the recruiting of workers from farm villages and firmly stopping farm village labor forces from blindly migrating to the cities have already become urgent tasks.

To conscientiously undertake this work well, the notice stipulates in particular: 1) Unify understanding, strengthen leadership, and speedily abolish the evil style of privately recruiting personnel and misusing farm village labor forces. Each locality, city and county must conscientiously organize inspection of the situation of recruiting workers from farm villages since last year. All units that privately recruit personnel in violation of policy must dismiss the recruits. In serious cases, the units will be disciplined. Units that have carried out the policy well should be praised. 2) Strengthen management, strictly carry out the review and approval procedures for recruiting workers from farm villages. In the future, farm village labor entering state-operated and collective units to work should be uniformly reviewed and approved by the labor departments. When there is a need to recruit permanent workers from farm villages or to replace vacancies due to natural reduction of personnel, this should be reported level by level to the provincial labor bureau for review and approval. The hiring of farmers for short-term work in a locality not included in hiring plans should be planned and reported level by level and should be reviewed and decided by the labor bureaus of the locality and the city of the employer. Hiring personnel from outside regions and for over 1 year must be reported for review and approval by the provincial labor bureau. When urban construction needs farm village construction teams, the capital construction departments should review and make proposals, and the personnel should be uniformly arranged and recruited by the labor department. The use of farm village labor in Shenzhen and Zhuhai Prefectures must also be strictly controlled. 3) The scope of the policy for recruiting workers from farm villages this year must continue to adhere to related regulations issued by the Central Committee and the province, and it cannot be expanded or changed at will. Each unit that has already used temporary workers, contract workers and personnel who serve as workers and farmers and who are not included in farm village labor plans must also continue to clear the ranks and limit hiring according to related regulations issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council and the province. Without approval by the provincial labor bureau, they cannot change the status of these workers to permanent workers. In the future, in principle, farmers and workers not included in the farm village labor plans should no longer be hired.

9296
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PROVINCE PROMOTES DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD INDUSTRY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jin Wei [6855 4885]: "Our Province Rapidly Revives and Develops the Foodstuff Industry; From January to August, the Production Value of the Foodstuff Industry Increased 11 Percent Over the Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] Our province has rapidly revived and developed the foodstuff industry. From January to August, the production value of the foodstuff industry increased 11 percent over the same period last year. Now, in the food stores in the towns and villages, there are traditional brand-name foods rich in local flavors, such as liuhua brand refined granualted sugar, canned fruits, Guangzhou soda, fruit candy, cades, autumn festival moon cakes, sauces, soy sauce and various sweet fruits and preserves; the varieties are plentiful.

Our province produces a lot of sugar cane, peanuts, soybeans, cassava and fruits, and similar economic crops. The conditions for developing a foodstuff industry are good, so the foodstuff industry is widely distributed. Besides the industrial system, commercial enterprises, supply and marketing cooperatives, agencies of foreign trade, aquatic production, food grains, agricultural reclamation, and commune brigades all engage in food production. According to statistics compiled by concerned departments, the whole province has a total of over 3,600 foodstuff enterprises employing over 230,000 people; the main trades are processing food grains and edible oils, sugar refining, salt refining, processing meats, processing aquatic products, canneries, tobacco manufacturing and wineries. Last year, the production value of the foodstuff industry was about 4.1 billion yuan, constituting 18 percent of the total production value of the whole province's industries. Since the beginning of this year, because each locality undertook the production of daily consumer products in a big way, the foodstuff industry was placed in an important position, so development has been even faster. Take the whole province's first light industry system as an example: From January to July, the production value of the foodstuff industry was equivalent to about 61 percent of the annual production value of the system last year. Increased production was realized mainly in sugar, beer, soda, monosodium glutamate, dairy products, cold drinks, candies, and biscuits.

In doing a good job of foodstuff production, each locality paid attention to digging for potential in the enterprises so that the productive capabilities of the enterprises increased in multiples. For example, the production of Guangzhou soda developed relatively quickly in the past few years because of its good quality and low price, but the supply still cannot satisfy the market demand. During the summer season this year, the plant further dug for the potential of the enterprise and daily production reached a high of over 570,000 bottles, creating the highest daily production record since the founding of the plant. At the same time, each locality also paid attention to increasing the varieties and actively test produced foodstuffs that had a local flavor in accordance with the demands of the masses for food with high nutrition, high protein, and high quality; and the production of brand-name foods that had not been produced for many years was revived. For example, Guangzhou city has four food factories producing baby foods. They also produce various nutritious dairy cakes and biscuits for children. To strengthen food sanitation, each locality has also established specialized inspection agencies to conduct strict inspection of foodstuffs sold on the market, and has firmly banned some foods that did not meet public health conditions. Each food production enterprise has also established sound systems for environmental health and personal hygiene.

The production of food serves the people directly. Investment in the development of the foodstuff industry is small and results can be quickly realized. The foodstuff industry consumes little energy, its accumulation is large, and it can satisfy the living needs of the people. Therefore, during the period of readjusting the national economy, the foodstuff industry must undergo a big development. The production value of our province's foodstuff industry constitutes nearly one-fifth of the total production value of the whole province's industry. It is a very important production department of consumer goods. But in the past, because of the influence of the "leftist" ideology, the development of foodstuff production was separated from raising the living standard of the people, and they even opposed each other, so the foodstuff industry was neglected. In recent years, the foodstuff industry has revived and developed, but as the purchasing power of the people increases and as tourism develops, the need for foods by the people will be higher and higher, and the production still cannot satisfy the needs of the market. Therefore, we must include the development of food production in the daily agenda, exert efforts to increase the production of foods needed by the people, increase products that are in short supply and traditional brand-name foods that have a local flavor, strengthen food sanitation and increase the quality of foods.

9296
CSO: 4007/16

COUNTY SCIENTIFIC PLANTING PROMOTES BUMPER RICE HARVEST

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Popularize Scientific Planting, Overcome Natural Disasters; Total Yield of Longmen County's Early Crop of Paddy Rice Surpasses 100 Million Jin"]

[Text] Longmen County used many forms to help the farmers improve the level of scientific planting. This year, the early crop overcame serious natural disasters, and large bumper harvests of food grains, peanuts and soybeans were achieved. While the planting area of paddy rice was reduced by over 15,000 mu, the total yield surpassed 100 million jin, an increase of more than 6 million jin over the same period last year and an increase of 6 percent over the highest level in history. The total yield of peanuts and soybeans increased 1.5 million and 700,000 jin, respectively, over the same period last year, and both surpassed the highest level in history.

Up to the beginning of this year, over 80 percent of the production teams in Longmen County established the production responsibility system of mainly contracting production to the families or contracting large-scale work to the families. The county committee took measures to popularize knowledge of agricultural science in a big way in accordance with this new situation in the farm villages. The county, commune and brigade directly contacted some production teams and farm families with a definite foundation in scientific planting in different types of locations with different conditions to establish demonstration families and demonstration fields for popularizing advanced techniques. The whole county established a total of 340 demonstration families and over 2,400 mu of demonstration fields. At the same time, it organized each commune to conduct science popularization schools and technical lectures and established centers of information on agricultural techniques. Each commune brigade also organized mutual assistance families using a lane, a door or a court as the unit. In the organized group, the most able person served as the teacher; the advantages were used to supplement the shortcomings and the provide mutual assistance in techniques. In addition, the commune brigade helped spread knowledge of agricultural science. Through these activities, about 80 percent of the farm families of the whole county received guidance in scientific planting.

The broad number of farmers exerted efforts to gain scientific knowledge, consciously accepted advanced agricultural techniques, and created good conditions for popularizing scientific planting throughout the county. During the early crop this year, this county implemented the following measures to increase the yield: 1) It popularized superior varieties over large areas; the per mu yield generally increased 50 to 60 jin. 2) It renovated the method of fertilization, widely applied potassium fertilizers, and effectively solved the problems of the seedlings turning red. 3) It prevented and controlled diseases and insect pests in time.

Despite frequent disasters during this year's early crop, drought during the early period, above-average rain and low temperatures during the middle period, three floods during the late period, rice blast occurring over an area of 50,000 mu--the most serious year in history--and a density of yellow rice borers rarely seen during the last 10 years, large bumper harvests were still realized because the popularization of agricultural science was grasped well.

9296
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GUANGDONG

SOYBEANS PLANTED ATOP EMBANKMENTS AROUND RICE FIELDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 1

["Planting Soybeans On Top of Embankments Around Fields; Food Grains and Soybenas in Two Stories; There Are Food Grains and Money; There Is a Future In Doing It in a Big Way; Many County Communes in Shaoguan Prefecture Utilize Top of Embankments Around Fields To Plant Soybeans With Visible Results; This Year the Entire Prefecture Has Planted Soybeans in 760,000 Mu On Top of Embankments Around Fields; The Harvests All Belong to the Commune Members"]

[Text] Shaoguan Prefecture has greatly utilized the top of embankments around [rice] fields to plant beans. This year, 92 communes planted beans on top of embankments around fields. The area totaled over 760,000 mu. At present, the beans planted on top of embankments around fields are growing prosperously and a bumper harvest is in sight.

In the past, some places in Shaoguan Prefecture had the custom of planting beans on top of embankments around fields. After the Third Plenum, the prefecture committee proposed popularization of planting beans on top of embankments around fields in a big way, and ruled that the top of embankments around fields would be divided for the commune members to plant beans. At the time of harvesting the beans, some would be given to the production team, while most would be given to the commune members. But because the "leftist" influence was not clearly purged, commune members worried, and thus the results of popularizing the planting of beans on top of embankments around fields in 1979 were small. At the end of the year, the prefecture committee summarized this lesson, further relaxed policy, and proposed that the harvest of the beans planted on top of embankments around fields would all be given to the commune members, thus mobilizing the enthusiasm of the commune members. In 1980, the whole prefecture had over 654,000 mu of embankments around paddy rice fields planted with soybeans, constituting 22.4 percent of the area of paddy rice. The average per mu of embankments around fields produced 10 jin and 4 liang of soybeans; the total yield reached over 6.827 million jin. In 1981, the whole prefecture had 92 communes that planted beans on top of embankments around fields, constituting 39.3 percent of the total number of communes. The area covered over 769,000 mu, constituting 25.6 percent of the area of paddy rice. Among them, the six counties of Wengyuan, Nanxiong, Shixing, Renhua, Lechang, and Ruyuan planted beans more commonly, and some communes in Yindge and Yangshan also began to popularize this practice. At present, the beans planted on top of embankments around fields are growing prosperously and a bumper harvest is in sight. It is estimated that the per mu yield may reach 15 to 20 jin, and the total yield could reach 11 to 15 million jin. If we exchange 1 jin of soybeans for 1 jin 2 liang of rice, this would be equivalent to an increase of 20 to 26 million jin of rice grains. This can produce a large amount of income. The masses said happily: Planting soybeans on top of embankments around fields makes two stories of food grains and beans, there are food grains and money, and there is a future in doing this in a big way.

The masses of Shaoguan Prefecture showed in productive practice that planting soybeans ontop of embankments around fields is characterized by less delicate planting and easy growth, the beans do not occupy cultivated land, plows and rakes are not used, less work is required, and the gain is large. Generally one crop is planted a year, but this means two crops a year. This is a production with a great potential and there are many benefits. One is the full utilization of land. The second is stable and high yields. The yield of beans planted on top of embankments around fields is high. Calculating on the basis of the area of uniform planting, the yield is higher than that of planting soybeans on dryland by 80 to 100 jin. The third benefit is that it increases income and increases the wealth of society. At all localities planted with soybeans on top of embankments around fields, each family harvests an average of 80 to 120 jin of soybeans a year, with highs reaching 400 and 500 jin. The fourth benefit is that it has imporved the life of the masses. Soybeans have many uses: They can be made into bean sprouts, bean curd, dried bean strips and many kinds of soybean products; they are nutritious, and they are foods that are welcomed by the masses. The fifth benefit is that it has promoted the production of paddy rice. Soybean is a leguminous crop. It has nodule bacteria which serve to fix nitrogen. Each year, when planting beans on top of embankments around fields, the embankments around fields must first be shoveled to return the embankments that had been planted with soybeans to the fields, so the soil is changed year after year, and with the addition of returning the vines of the bean plants to the soil, nitrogen and organic matter in the paddy fields have been increased, benefiting the growth of paddy rice.

9296
CSO: 4007/16

PROVINCE PROMOTES RAISING OF GRASS-FED ANIMALS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 1

["Localities in Our Province Develop Herbivorous Animals in a Big Way; At Present There Are Over 3.9 Million Head of Cattle, Over 400,000 Sheep, and Over 900,000 Long Haired Rabbits"]

[Text] Guangdong Province is developing cattle, sheep and rabbits and other herbivorous animals in a big way. At present, the whole province has a total of over 3.9 million head of cattle, over 400,000 head of sheep, and over 900,000 long haired rabbits; among them, the number of cattle and rabbits have increased 6 percent, more than 30 percent over the same period last year.

Guangdong Province is rich in grazing resources, and the area of mountain slopes and grassland suitable for livestock is over 50 million mu. Of this, concentrated expanses of mountain slope grasslands, over 1,000 mu in size, not yet fully utilized cover over 15 million mu. Because the climate is mild, rainfall is abundant, plants remain green throughout the four seasons, and grazing grass is abundant, the amount that can support livestock is high; generally 10 to 20 mu of grassland can support one head of cattle, higher than that of the northern regions by over onefold, so the potential for developing herbivorous animals is great. In recent years, each locality has relaxed the policy, and cattle, sheep and rabbits raised by the collective and by the commune members privately have developed greatly. In Zhanjiang Prefecture in 1979, the number of draft cattle kept surpassed the highest level in history, and last year this increased 6.9 percent again. During the first half of this year, the number reached over 1.05 million head, an increase of more than 126,000 head over the same period last year. To support the commune members in elevating the quality of herbivorous animals, the livestock scientific research units at each level cooperated with the foreign trade and production departments to actively introduce superior breeding cattle from India, the Netherlands and New Zealand and thoroughbred long haired rabbits from West Germany to mate with local cattle and rabbits to propagate new varieties and to provide the market with superior quality meat, dairy products, furs and hides. At the same time, attention was paid to reforming and renovating livestock farms and mountain slope grasslands, and to solving the conflict of the competition for land between forestry and livestock production in order to facilitate promotion of the development of the livestock industry.

9296
CSO: 4007/16

BRIEFS

HAINAN SUGAR REFINING SEASON--All localities in Hainan have started the 1981-1982 sugar refining season from 18 November onwards. According to estimations of relevant departments, sugar production in the region accounts for more than 800,000 tons, which is more than 35 percent more than the last sugar refining season. All sugar refining departments have taken measures to ensure production in this sugar refining season. In their preparatory work, all localities have promoted the economic responsibility system and contract system so as to promote the peasant's enthusiasm. Transport departments are requested to strengthen leadership over motorcades in sugar refining plants and conduct ideological and political work for drivers so as to rectify their work style. [Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Nov 81]

HAINAN PIGLET EXPORT--As of mid-November this year, Hainan Island has already exported 178,000 piglets and earned $3.27 million. These piglets were mainly reared in Linggao and Chengmai counties. Over the past 2 years, the region has exported a total number of 460,000 piglets, earning more than $8 million. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 18 Nov 81 HK]

TEA PRODUCTION--According to the statistics of certain departments concerned, the total tea production in the province amounted to 260,000 dan as of the end of the tea production season, showing an increase of nearly 100 percent over last year. Since last year, various areas in the province have used 2 million yuan and a lot of equipment to help communes and brigades develop tea production. Some 40,000 mu has been developed into tea farms and field tending has been promoted in other old tea farms. [HK250737 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81]

LATE HYBRID RICE PLANTING--Hybrid rice is welcomed by the broad number of farmers because of its superiority in large panicales, abundance of grains, and high yields. The enthusiasm of the farmers of each locality for planting hybrid paddy rice continues to increase. According to statistics, in this year's late crop, the whole province planted a total of 3.8 million mu of hybrid rice, an increase of more than onefold over the late crop of last year. Shaoguan Prefecture planted over 1.4 million mu of hybrid paddy rice in the late crop this year, constituting 48 percent of the area of late rice. Zhanjiang Prefecture realized a large-scale increase in yield of hybrid rice in the early crop this year and planted over 1.5 million mu of hybrid rice in the late crop, an increase of fourfold over last year. The regions of Foshan, Zhaoging, Guangzhou, Meixian, and Shantou also actively carried out expanded experiments and conducted demonstrations well to accumulate experience for further popularizing hybrid paddy rice. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 1] 9296

HUA COUNTY PEANUTS--The Hua County committee conscientiously implemented the contract production responsibility system for peanuts, and this year spring-planted peanuts produced a bumper harvest. Although the planting area was less than last year's by more than 1,100 mu, the total yield reached over 14.84 million jin, an increase of more than 2.2 million jin over that of the same period last year which reached the highest level in history, an increase of 18 percent. The average per mu yield was 257 jin, an increase of 42 jin over last year. The total yield and per mu yield both surpassed the highest level in history. Because Hua County implemented various forms of the production responsibility system, the enthusiasm of commune members was greatly mobilized. The commune members used many measures to assure full and strong seedlings, and laid a solid foundation for the bumper harvest of peanuts. The county committee held field meetings and technical classes in time; each commune and brigade also taught high-yielding techniques in planting peanuts to the commune members directly. The commune members thought of ways to overcome the many difficulties brought about by drought during the early part of the year and the abundance of rainfall during the latter part of the year, and thus achieved a bumper harvest of this year's spring peanuts. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/18

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

SUGAR OUTPUT--Nanning, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has harvested some 4 million dun of sugarcane from its 1.7 million mu fields this year. They will yield 500,000 dun of sugar, 20 percent more than last year. [OW190918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 19 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/109

BRIEFS

BAOQUING COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE--The Baoqing County CCP Committee and government in Heilongjiang Province have led the people to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. The county's income from sideline production is 8.45 million yuan and is expected to surpass 10 million yuan by year's end. The county has suffered floods this year. About 1.5 million mu of cultivated fields have been inundated by floods, and 950,000 mu of fields have suffered a decline in output. It is estimated the county's grain output will drop 79.7 percent from the 1980 level. Agricultural income will decrease 60 percent. Under such a difficult situation, the county CCP Committee and government were not discouraged at all and led the people to restore production through their own efforts. They have exerted great efforts to broaden production avenues such as sideline production to increase income for peasants in flood-devastated areas. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/105

BRIEFS

WHEAT SOWING--Henan has basically completed wheat sowing. Up to 5 November, Henan has sown 59.17 million mu of wheat, which accounted for 94.8 percent of the area assigned in the quota. Apart from the three disaster-stricken prefectures of Xinyang, Zhumadian and Nanyang, the other prefectures have completed sowing. In 1981, since the policies have been implemented and since we have done a lot of preparation, the quality of wheat sowing has been good. Eighty-seven percent of production teams have practiced responsibility system in cultivating summer crops. The standard of farming has also improved. An average of 3.8 cubic meters of agricultural manure per mu has been used, which is 0.2 cubic meters more than last year. The amount of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer used has also increased. The area cultivating fine-strain wheat is 95 percent of the total cultivated area. At present, most of the seeds sown have already germinated. The situation is good. While promoting sowing wheat, all localities have also grasped sowing rape and the precautionary work against disasters. Four million mu of rape has now been sown. [HK250833 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 81] Henan has completed the task of sowing 62 million mu of wheat. Prior to the sowing, various localities in the province have trained 1.52 million wheat-growing technicians. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0247 GMT 15 Nov 81 OW]

SOYBEAN HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Henan Province has reaped a bumper harvest of soybeans from its over 17 million mu of soybean fields. According to the initial statistics of the provincial agricultural department, the total output of soybeans reached more than 2.64 billion jin, or 44 percent increase over that of 1980. At present, the province has already procured more than 120 million jin of soybeans, or 30 million jin increase over that of 1980. It is expected that 300 million jin will be procured this year. [OW161313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 14 Nov 81]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Zhoukou Prefecture in Henan Province has overfulfilled cotton procurement quotas. The total amount of cotton procured so far is 106 million jin. The prefecture has aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for selling cotton to the state by adopting various effective methods and correctly implementing the party's policies. Up to now, the whole prefecture has overfulfilled the year's cotton procurement quotas by 200 percent. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 81 HK]

CSO: 4007/109

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI RURAL SITUATION MEETING

HK260412 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries from 17 to 20 November, to analyze the rural situation in the province this year in a truth-seeking way, further unify and clarify the guiding ideology for rural work, and study questions of upholding leadership by the plans, grasping the current outstanding problems, strengthening party leadership and building socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Chen Pixan and Han Ningfu made speeches.

The conference held: The situation in the rural areas has been very good and has developed rapidly in recent years. This year it could be said that agricultural production has basically revived after the disastrous year of 1980. It has been a better than average year. At the same time a number of new situations and problems have cropped up on our advance. The guiding ideology we must further make clear is, while continuing to implement the central authorities' series of rural economic policies and constantly perfecting the production responsibility systems, to further handle well the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, and guide the peasants' enthusiasm into learning agricultural science and technology, promoting scientific cultivation, and improving management and stressing economic efficiency. By grasping this work, we can develop production, reduce production costs and achieve increased output and income, so that the rural areas can gradually become rich in a healthy way.

The conference pointed out: At present problems still exist in the guiding ideology for rural work. The core question is that of how to get right the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Certain places and comrades take too much thought for partial and unit interests and too little for the interests of the state and the whole. The conference held: In our mass viewpoint, we must have a correct, all-round Marxist viewpoint. Our guiding principle is to take simultaneous care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. If we just talk about representing the masses; interests in isolation from the interests of the state and the collective, we in fact can only represent the private interests of a few. So far as the peasants are concerned, they rely mainly on developing production, not on increasing the prices of agricultural and sideline products, to increase their income and improve their living standards. If the question of guiding ideology is not solved well, problems will occur in the work of delivering and procuring agricultural and sideline products. If products that should be procured by and delivered to the state are not procured and delivered, this will directly affect industrial production, the living standards of people in the towns, the worker-peasant alliance, and also the overall situation in developing the national economy.

If our guiding ideology is not right, this will affect the development of agricultural production itself. For instance, as far as sown areas are concerned, we must stress accepting the guidance of the state plans. Under this premise, cropping should be arranged in a rational way in light of local conditions. In the work of constantly perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, we must pay special attention to guarding against and resolutely correcting erroneous behaviro of misinterpreting the responsibility systems and sabotaging andtaking possession of collective property.

The conference held serious discussions on planned cultivation, the procurement and delivery of second and third-category agricultural and sideline products, development of pigs and vegetables, and base figures for procurement and delivery of products. The conference laid special stress on strengthening party leadership and building socialist spiritual civilization. The participants unanimously held: to build socialist spiritual civilization, we must first have the best party work style. If the party work style is correct, we can change the atmosphere and mood of the whole of society. Hence, party organizatios at all levels must seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk on correcting party work style, and put the correction of party work style on the agenda of the party committees.

CSO: 4007/109

BRIEFS

HYBRID RICE--Wuhan, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--Despite drought, cold dew, wind and other adverse weather conditions, Hubei Province has reaped a good harvest from 1.13 million mu of hybrid rice this year. Hubei Province began planting hybrid rice on a large scale in 1977. [OW091211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 9 Nov 81]

RURAL SAVINGS INCREASE--Rural commune member's savings in Hubei Province have greatly increased. By the end of October, the amount of rural commune members' savings in the province had reached 450 million yuan, 45 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. According to the statistics compiled by departments concerned, rural commune members' savings in the province in November and December this year will continue to increase. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 81 HK]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT--According to the statistics compiled by the provincial supply and marketing cooperative, by the end of October, the total value of the province's second and third categories agricultural and sideline products procured reached some 490 million yuan and the province overfulfilled its quota for procurement for this year 2 months ahead of schedule. The quantity of these products procured was 16.1 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Wuhan, Huangshi, Shiyan, Shashi and Xiangfan municipalities and Enshi, Xiangyang and Xiaogan prefectures overfulfilled their procurement quotas for this year. The province did better in fulfilling its quotas for the procurement of second grade agricultural and sidelines products, such as raw lacquer, day lily and flue-cured tobacco, which are in relatively short supply. [HK180841 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/109

HUNAN

BRIEFS

PIG PROCUREMENT--Recently, the Hunan Provincial People's Government demanded that all localities promptly take effective measures to procure pigs and ensure that there is sufficient supply of pork on the market. In its telegram and circular, the provincial people's government demanded that the people's governments at all levels seriously assign quotas for the procurement of pigs to production teams and pig farms. The basic-level meat procurement and marketing stations should actively motivate the peasants to sell more pigs to them. All localities must strengthen management over the market. Production teams and peasants who have not fulfilled procurement quotas must not kill pigs for themselves. The duty of butchers is to kill pigs for the state, the collectives and the peasants and they must not sell pork. Anyone who violates the regulations should pay tax in accordance with the provisional tax rules. The provincial people's government stressed that procurement quotas of pigs must be fulfilled before the end of this year so as to ensure that there will be a sufficient supply of pork during the new year. [HK250911 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/109

BRIEFS

BUMPER HARVEST--This year marks the fourth bumper-harvest year for Xuzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province. Total grain output has broken the mark of 7 billion jin. Oilseed production this year surpasses last year's by more than 30 percent. Per-capita income distributed from the collective is expected to reach 110 yuan. [OW281031 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 81]

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--The masses in Shenyang County, Jiangsu Province, reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production this year. The total output of grain was more than 610 million jin, an increase of nearly 30 percent over the same period last year. The output of cotton increased by 20 percent and the output of edible oil by 600 percent. The cash distribution for commune members increased by more than 50 percent over last year. [OW241329 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 81]

XUZHOU PREFECTURE AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT--Commercial departments in Xuzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, have already procured more than 20 million jin of edible oil and stored it in warehouses, nearly double that for the same period last year. They have also procured and stored more than 500 million jin of grains. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/109

BRIEFS

COUNTRY COTTON OUTPUT--Jiangxi's Jiujiang Prefecture produced more than 500,000 dan of cotton, 20,000 dan more than the record 1980 figure. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81]

DUCHANG COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION--By 15 November, the peasants in Duchang County, Jiangxi Province, had sold more than 39,270 dan of cotton to the state, overfulfilling this year's cotton procurement quota. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/109

LIAONING INCREASES TUSSAH SILK PRODUCTION

OW210918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Shenyang, 21 November (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province, China's leading tussah silk producer, fulfilled 93.4 percent of its annual quota for the total output value of tussah silk industry by the end of October. This is 4.7 percent more than the same 1980 period, according to the Provincial Textile Department

The increase is attributed to a higher cocoon output and improved quality. Four counties in the province, each producing 5,000 tons of cocoons a year, and 32 people's communes, each with an annual yield of 500 tons, have been built into tussah silk producing centers.

Cocoon stations under the Provincial Silk Company have rendered technical help to rural communes for the breeding of silkworms, technicians from large silk mills offered technical guidance and helped train skilled workers at commune-run silk reeling factories.

Liaoning's cocoon output totalled 60,000 tons in 1980, the highest since 1949. Following a good harvest, the province produced 2,892.3 tons of raw tussah silk from January through October this year, 8.4 percent more than during the same 1980 period and 92.8 percent of the annual target.

In an effort to upgrade silk quality, tests on dyeing, printing and resin treatment were made at the big Dandong silk printing and dyeing mill earlier this year. Thus, within six months 90 percent of the dyed tussah silk met export standards instead of the previous 40 percent.

The province supplies 80 percent of the country's total tussah silk exports. With the improvement in quality, Hong Kong firms and firms from the Federal Republic of Germany have revised their orders for more silk prints.

This year the province has trial-produced 110 kinds of new silk products in 300 designs, including Jacquard silks and polyester-tussah fabrics.

CSO: 4020/38

BRIEFS

BUMPER HARVEST--This year Nei Monggol has had an all-round bumper harvest. Information provided by responsible departments indicates that although the sown grain area in the autonomous region was reduced by 1.3 million mu, the total grain output should exceed the historic high set in 1975. The total output of oil-bearing crops and sugar beets this year will be more than 20 percent over last year which was a bumper harvest year for both crops. Soybeans, broom corn millet, millet and other small coarse grains, all of which the people like to eat, are more plentiful this year than last. Commune members are saying, "The people are enthusiastic, the days are busy and the production responsibility system has brought grain, oil and sugar." Because of the bumper grain harvest, the communes have increased their stores of grain. At present the commune members are jubilantly and eagerly turning over much good grain to the state. There are a large number of households which have sold more than 5000 jin of wheat to the state. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 18 Oct 81 p 1]

OIL-BEARING SEEDS--According to statistics, the annual oil-bearing seeds output of Nei Monggol in 1981 was 580 million jin, an increase of 21 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. As of 20 November, Nei Monggol had procured 487 million jin of oil-bearing seeds. [SK260635 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81]

PLUM OUTPUT--As of 20 November, Nei Monggol had procured 40.91 million jin of plums, overfulfilling the annual procurement plan by 12.4 percent. The farming acreage of plums in the region in 1981 was 3.64 million mu, an increase of 6 percent over 1980. Plum output was 457 million jin, an increase of 20.1 percent over 1980. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/109

AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPS DIVERSIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by reporter Ma Yuqi [7456 3768 3823]: "Readjusting the Production Structure According to Natural Conditions and Practical Possibilities, Ningxia Agricultural Reclamation System Develops Diversification with Visible Results"]

[Text] After the Ningxia agricultural reclamation system readjusted the production structure, forceful development of diversification was realized, and the economic results were very visible. This year, various food grain crops and economic crops grew well. The total yield of summer food grains centered around spring wheat increased by more than 10 percent over last year's large bumper harvest. The varieties and the quantity of agricultural, livestock and sideline products increased, and the fresh milk satisfied the needs of the capital of the autonomous region, Yinchuan. Not only was the sugar supply sufficient for the region, it was also supplied to neighboring provinces. In some towns, mining areas and along traffic routes in the autonomous region, there are restaurants and sideline foodstuff marketing stands operated by the farm reclamation system. Last year, the number of enterprises engaged in the processing of agricultural, livestock and sideline products as raw materials developed to 18, with a total production value of over 16.6 million yuan, constituting 56 percent of the total production value of industries. This year, the production value of the processing industry using agricultural, livestock and sideline products as raw materials increased on a large scale again. Up to the end of June, the production value reached over 11 million yuan, an increase of 25.4 percent over the same period last year, constituting 79.2 percent of the total production value of all industries during the same period this year.

The 14 state agricultural and livestock farms belonging to the Ningxia agricultural reclamation system are distributed over an expansive area of the Yinchuan Plain in the eastern foothills of Helanshan. The soil is fertile, irrigation is convenient, there are over 1 million mu of grasslands and a fairly large number of water surfaces, the natural resources are very rich, and at the same time, there is a large labor force and the level of mechanization is relatively high. The area possesses superior conditions for the development of economic crops and diversification. But in the past, because of unilateral emphasis on food grains, diversification did not develop for a long time.

After the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, the party committees at each level of the Ningxia agricultural reclamation system divided the 14 state farming and livestock farms into three economic zones in accordance with the natural conditions and practical possibilities. The land of the farms situated in the southern irrigated region of the Yinchuan Plain is flat, suitable for planting paddy rice, wheat and miscellaneous grains and key development of the production of commercial grains and the production of oil-bearing crops. The various frams situated in the northern irrigated region are suitable for farming and livestock production; they have many natural lakes, and they mainly develop agriculture and are engaged in livestock production and cultivation of the precious beach sheep and aquatic products. In the Helanshan foothills in the western part of the irrigated region the farms are in forestry and livestock areas suitable for developing dairy cows, beef cattle, beach sheep and rabbits and other herbivorous animals. Last year, each farm undertook the development of planting and cultivation according to economic zones and achieved results.

To further hasten the development of diversification, this year the Ningxia agricultural reclamation system also took many concrete measures: It stabilized the area of food grain crops, implemented scientific planting, fully utilized the wasteland of each farm, the "land on 10 sides", planted beets, watermelons, sunflower and such economic crops, allocated a capital of 330,000 yuan to help the various farms in the nearby desert regions to build protective forests around farmland, timber forests and economic forests. It also appropriated funds to support the development of hops and the production of beef and long haired rabbits. It imported and popularized superior varieties of domestic fowl and other domestic animals. It helped each farm further make sound and perfect specialized contracting of diversified items and the responsibility system of linking production with remuneration.

9296
CSO: 4007/20

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST--Yinchuan, 13 August--The region of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region irrigated by water drawn from the Yellow River overcame natural disasters. The 1.52 million mu of spring wheat and other summer food grain crops realized bumper harvests, the total yield increased nearly 10 percent over last year's bumper harvest. This year, aphids occurred early and strongly attacked and caused a serious threat to the growth of spring wheat. To combat the insect pests, the braod number of cadres of the farm villages and the commune members of each nationality took early measures; they caught the insects manually, sprayed chemicals, fought in the fields day and night, and controlled the aphids in time. At the beginning of July, high temperatures continued. To prevent damage by dry hot winds, each locality generally irrigated "wheat yellowing water" once within the 10 days before the spring wheat matured. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1] 9296

CSO: 4007/18

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

SHEEP WOOL PROCUREMENT--Xining, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--By the end of October, Qinghai had procured 27.18 billion jin of sheep wool from herdsmen of all nationalities, fulfilling the state plan 2 months ahead of time. [OW241355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 20 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/109

BUILDING OF PROTECTIVE FOREST BELT ACHIEVES GOOD RESULTS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Wu Shitang [2976 1102 1016], Li Muquan [2621 3668 3123] and Gao Wancheng [7559 5502 2052]: "Develop the Spirit of 'The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountain,' Benefit the Young Generation; Our Province's Planting of Protective Forests in the Northern Region Achieves Welcome Results"]

[Text] The planting of protective forests in the northern region of our province has achieved welcome results. During the past 3 years, this region has cultivated a total of over 660,000 mu and afforested over 8.5 million mu, planted over 300 million trees on land of the "four sides," and built a forest network of 5.8 million mu around farmland. The forest belt to break the wind and stabilize sand along the Great Wall in this region has now been built on a preliminary scale and parts of the unclaimed mountains and unclaimed slopes of the loess hilly regions have begun to green, thus providing a definite economic and ecological gain, controlling loss of water and soil in a definite area, and promoting agricultural and livestock production.

The northern region of our province belongs to the nation's "northwest, north and northeast" shelter belt system. It includes the windy and sandy regions along the Great Wall, the hilly regions in northern Shaanxi and the plateau north of the Wei River, including all of Yulin, Yanan, and Tongchuan prefectures and cities and the region south of the Wei River, the Xianyang Prefecture and the northern part of Baoji city, totaling 49 counties (cities, prefectures), covering a total area of over 166 million mu, including over 50 million mu of unclaimed mountains and deserts. The area suitable for afforestation covers 38.55 million mu. The natural conditions of this region are relatively poor: the ecological balance is poor, there is serious loss of water and soil and damage by wind and sand. Natural disasters occur frequently, the economy has long been backward, the life of the people is very difficult. Therefore, planting trees and of forestation in a big way to fundamentally improve the conditions for agricultural and livestock production in this region and to improve the ecological balance are urgent needs of the broad masses of this region. After the party Central Committee and the State Council decided to establish a protective forest system in the key regions suffering from wind and sand damage and loss of water and soil in the northwest, the north and the northeast in November 1978, and especially through the thorough implementation of the line, guideline and policy of the party's Third Plenum and by summarizing historical experience, the broad number of cadres and masses of this regional continued to deepen their understanding of the necessity, urgency and importance of this project to build a protective forest. Under the correct leadership of the provincial committee and the provincial government, they used the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountain" to join in the great construction project that would benefit the young generations. For over 3 years, this region has mainly engaged in the following four aspects of work: 1) The northern Shaanxi area has carried out the agricultural production guideline of "simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry and livestock production, and while striving toward the realization of self-sufficiency and surplus in food grains, it has actively developed forestry and livestock production and gradually established the forestry and livestock base." 2) It has implemented the task of building a protective forest, preliminarily proposed 15 projects, and each county has carried out the planning of forestry construction. 3) It has grasped the use of the experience of selected units to promote the work in the entire area; and the province, the locality and county all have had their own key points. Last year, the province emphasized Yulin and Chunhua counties and again marked out 16 key counties. 4) It has developed scientific afforestation and planting of grass; exerted efforts to improve quality; implemented a combination of protective forests, economic forests, timber forests, and firewood forests; a combination of trees, shrubs and grass; and a combination of biological measures and engineering measures. At the same time, scientific experiments in comprehensive management of loss of water and soil was carried out in Mizhi and Chunhua Counties, and afforestation and grass planting by aerial sowing and prevention and control of diseases and insect pests were carried out in Yanan, Wuqi, Yichuan, Yulin and Jingbian. The practice of the past several years has proven that the construction of the protective forest in the northern part of our province must start out from the comprehensive management of the loess plateau to closely combine planting of trees and afforestation, planting of grass and construction of basic farmland, and water and soil retention before visible results can be obtained.

Recently, the provincial committee and the provincial government established eight concrete regulations to further build the protective forests in this region well, to hasten the progress in managing the loess plateau while implementing the [decision concerning several problems in protecting forests and developing forestry] issued by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council on an overall basis, asking the party and administrative departments at each level to grasp implementation of the various policies of forestry well on a key basis, stabilize ownership rights over mountains and forests, establish a sound forestry production responsibility system and zoning of private mountain land for commune members, mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses in planting trees and afforestation, popularize the science and technology of forestry in a big way, implement scientific afforestation, improve the quality of afforestation, and strive to build the protective forests of the "northwest, north and northeast" in our province faster and better.

9296
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POLICY QUESTIONS ON COTTON PROCUREMENT, HARVEST CLARIFIED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Responsible Comrades of the Provincial Committee Answer Reporters' Questions Concerning This Year's Cotton Harvest and Procurement and Related Policy Questions"]

[Text] Responsible comrades of the provincial committee answered questions posed by reporters of this newspaper concerning this year's cotton harvest and procurement and related policy questions.

Question: What are the differences between this year's harvest and procurement of cotton and those of past years?

Answer: This year, the growth of our province's cotton is good. The area of cotton fields has increased. In particular, cotton fields in paddy rice fields increased more than 400,000 mu. In addition, because of the further implementation and realization of the various guidelines and policies of the party in farm villages, over 90 percent of the brigades and production teams in our province's cotton-producing area implemented various forms of the production responsibility system. All this has resulted in a number of new situations and new problems in the harvesting and procurement of cotton. We must adapt to this situation and exert efforts to do the work well.

Question: What is our general guiding ideology in doing the work well?

Answer: The general guiding ideology of cotton harvesting and procurement is to pick cotton in time, to harvest carefully, to dry well, and to store the cotton properly. This will help in inspection of the true amount of the yield, prevention of loss, elevating the quality level, fulfillment of production contracts, and will further promote the realization of a sound production responsibility system.

Question: What is the general view in the province regarding the actual harvesting and procurement methods?

Answer: The general spirit is to start out from the actual situation and not to carry out "arbitrary uniformity." The method of harvesting and procurement of cotton should be a combination of collective procurement and procurement from families. In concrete terms, the production teams that link harvest and procurement with production but not with production value should maintain a unified picking time, family picking, weighing in the fields, family drying, family storage, and family procurement, but the yield should be uniformly calculated by the production team. When implementing these methods, the brigade or production team should assign special personnel to go to the cotton procurement stations to register the quantity of procurement from commune members of their own brigade and team to facilitate accounting for the true yield. The two methods described must be grasped in a versatile manner, they should not be controlled overly tightly, they should not be made absolute, and the opinions of the masses must be respected. Even in the production teams that only link harvest and procurement with production, if the masses insist on procurement from the family, this should be allowed. Similarly, in the production teams that link harvest and procurement with both production and production value, if the masses request collective procurement, this should also be welcomed.

Question: This year, will the method of personal procurement of cotton by commune members regardless of the source of cotton be implemented again?

Answer: In accordance with the opinions of the cadres and commune members of the cotton regions, that method will not be practiced this year.

Cotton is a first category product. It is a commercial commodity centrally controlled by the state. The regulations issued by the State Council to the national supply and marketing cooperative concerning several problems in the present procurement of agricultural and sideline products must be implemented firmly. Cotton is subject to unified procurement and unified distribution by the supply and marketing cooperative. Cotton, indigenous cloth and indigenous yarn are not allowed on the market. No department can use yarn and cloth to exchange for the purchase of cotton. After new cotton enters the market, the industrial and commercial administrative and management departments at each level must further strengthen market control; private cotton gins and private ginning of cotton are not allowed. Individuals and private persons are not allowed to go to the villages and production teams to illegally purchase and exchange for purchase of cotton. Factories are not allowed to use yarn to exchange for cotton. Rewards for surplus production of production teams are not to include cotton. Opportunists must be severely dealt with; persons who inform and expose such illegal activities must be praised and rewarded. To do the work of harvesting and procurement of cotton well and in order to prevent loss of cotton, each production team can establish picking and procurement agreements through democratic discussion by commune members and can ask that all commune members abide by the stipulations of the agreements.

Question: Will this year's cotton exchange for purchase policy change?

Answer: The policy of exchange for purchase of cotton will continue. In concrete terms, the private cotton and cotton produced on private plots of commune members will be offered a higher price and will be awarded cloth ration tickets in exchange for the cotton submitted. But the private cotton and cotton produced in private plots can only be sold to the supply and marketing cooperatives, and other departments cannot use this method to exchange for purchase of cotton. The practice of exchange for purchase must be strictly handled, it must be carried out after the whole province has completed the procurement task and it must be carried out within the time uniformly arranged by the province.

Question: Does the province have any views regarding the link between food grains and cotton?

Answer: The planting of food grains for the readjustment of the distribution of cotton fields and construction of base counties for cotton production will not be changed for 5 years starting from 1981. Food grains used as subsidies for cotton farmers are now placed under the management of the localities, instead of the past practice of placing them under provincial management. Also, the method of contracting the work of producing food grain rations for cotton farmers has been implemented. Starting next year, the method of offering chemical fertilizers in substitution for food grain rations will be discontinued. Food grain rations will be uniformly appropriated.

9296
CSO: 4007/18

BRIEFS

COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--The total grain output of Zhidan County in Shaanxi increased from 45 million jin in 1979 to over 80 million jin in 1980. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0108 GMT 23 Nov 81]

AUTUMN HARVEST REDUCTION--Shaanxi Province had 37.36 million mu of autumn crops this year. Out of this 3.16 million mu suffered from flooding and more than 19.1 million mu was damaged by waterlogging. This accounted for more than 22.2 million mu or 59 percent of the total area. Consequently, the autumn grain harvest was reduced by 2.5 billion jin compared to last year. Cotton was reduced by 100,000 dan compared to 1980. The loss from other economic crops amounted to more than 170 million yuan. [Excerpt] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 1]

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WHEAT YIELD INCREASED BY SELECTION OF SUITABLE STRAINS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 81 p 2

["According to the Fertility of the Land, Selecting Suitable Varieties, Dezhou Prefecture Achieves a Large-Scale Increase in Wheat Yield This Year"]

[Text] Correspondent Xu Hongling [1776 3163 1545] reports: Selecting suitable wheat varieties according to the actual situation of the fertility of the land was an important factor in Dezhou Prefecture, Shandong Province, achieving a large-scale increase in the yield of wheat this year. Recently, when arranging the work of autumn planting for this year, the party committee and government at each level in this prefecture further emphasized the selection of suitable superior varieties according to the actual situation at each locality.

The sowing area of wheat in Dezhou Prefecture is over 5 million mu; most of the land is infertile; 30 percent of the land is saline and alkaline in varying degrees. Some comrades always believed that the larger the planting area of wheat varieties requiring a high level of fertilization and irrigation, the better; the area of sowing varieties requiring a high level of fertilization and irrigation once reached over 80 percent of the total area of wheat. As a result, this seriously deviated from the actual situation in the localities. During the 10 years from 1971 to 1980, there were only 2 years in which the per mu yield surpassed 200 jin. In 1978, which had the largest scale of increase in yield, the average per mu yield was only 221 jin, an increase of 46 jin over the previous year.

During the past 2 or 3 years, this prefecture summarized the lessons gained in deviating from the actual situation and "arbitrary uniformity" in popularizing superior varieties of wheat. In 1979, the prefecture conducted a survey of the typical production of the various types of superior varieties of wheat and became aware of the principle: A strong man who is hungry can carry less of a burden than a weak man. Starting with the autumn planting last year, the local committee and the administrative office asked each unit to suit measures to local circumstances and to suit measures to the brigades in selecting superior varieties. The area of varieties requiring medium and low levels of fertilization and irrigation throughout the region expanded from less than 20 percent originally to about 40 percent. This was an important factor that produced an average per mu increase of 102 jin and a total increase of 350 million jin in the yield of wheat throughout the prefecture this year. Pingyuan County expanded the area of varieties requiring medium and low levels of fertilization and irrigation to over 50 percent in the autumn planting last year. The results of increased yields were visible. The average per mu yield of wheat on the 400,000 mu of the whole county reached 337 jin. The first and second production teams of the Zhangqian Brigade of Wangcundian Commune in this county have very infertile land. During the autumn planting last year, the first team continued to use varieties requiring high levels of fertilization and irrigation. The second team changed to varieties requiring medium and low fertilization and irrigation. Under the same management measures, the first team produced a per mu increase of 50 jin this year, but the second team produced an increased yield of 150 jin per mu. Commune members of the first team said: A tractor without diesel fuel cannot run faster than a horse-drawn cart. We will never again select and use impractical seeds.

9296
CSO: 4007/20

BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Shandong Province had procured 10,547,000 dan of ginned cotton by 22 November, a 99 percent increase over the annual procurement plan, 167,000 dan more than the amount procured last year. It is expected that over 12 million dan of ginned cotton will be procured this year. [SK240414 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 81]

COTTON OUTPUT--Heze, Liaocheng, Dezhou and Huimin prefectures in Shandong Province have reaped a bumper cotton harvest this year in spite of suffering from serious drought. Their total output is expected to be over 10 million dan, more than a 20 percent increase over the 1980 figure. The output surpasses the 1979 figure of the province by over 300 percent. In 1981, the prefectures have had 2.4 million mu less of farmland for grain production than in 1980, but their grain output surpasses that of 1980 by 1.5 billion jin. Therefore, per capita income in these prefectures is expected to be 124 yuan, a 30 yuan increase over the 1980 figure or almost a 200 percent increase over the 1978 figure. [SK231027 Jian Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 81]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Taian Prefecture and Zibo Municipality, Shandong Province, overfulfilled the 1981 grain procurement target. As of 20 November, Taian Prefecture had put 459 million jin of grain in storage, and Zibo Municipality had put 180 million jin of grain in storage. In addition, Feicheng and Taian counties have marketed 100 jin of grain to the state. [SK250614 Jian Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/105

LU DADONG ADDRESSES RALLY ON SICHUAN FLOODS

HK170910 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

["Enhance Vigor and Unite in the Struggles for Greater Victories in Flood-Fighting and Relief Work" -- 14 October 1981 speech by Comrade Lu Dadong [7627 1129 2639] at the rally of advanced collectives and individuals of Sichuan Province in flood-fighting and relief work]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

Between summer and autumn this year, our province was hit by serious rainstorms and floods the likes of which had not been seen in 100 years, and they inflicted heavy losses on the state, collectives and people. Supported by the deep concern of the Party Central Committee and the State Council and the PLA units stationed in Sichuan and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the party, government, army and people throughout the province closely united, and they have won great victories in their brave and stubborn struggles to conquer the floods. A great many advanced collectives and individuals have emerged in the course of fighting floods and carrying out production work, and they have displayed countless heroic and moving deeds. Those present at the rally represent hundreds of thousands of advanced collectives and individuals. On behalf of the Sichuan provincial party committee and people's government, I express a warm welcome and cordial greetings to all the comrades present here! I sincerely thank and salute the PLA and the party and government leading organs and the broad masses of the people in fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for the support they rendered to our province in flood-fighting and relief work!

(I) The Basic Situation of Areas Hit by Particularly Serious Floods

In a matter of over 60 days from the second half of June to early September this year, our province was hit by rainstorms on six occasions. The first rainstorm hit the Miyi county from 26 to 29 June. The affected areas included 12 counties of Liangshan Zhou and Dukou municipality. The counties of Miyi, Huili, Huidong and Dechang were seriously flooded. The second rainstorm started between 1 and 3 July in the southwestern part of Yongchuan county and the northeastern part of Yibin prefecture with Yongchang county as the center, and this county was seriously flooded. From 12 to 15 July, the third rainstorm hit 135 counties in the province; there was a record of 50 to 100 mm of rainfall a day in 54 counties and 100 to 358 mm rainfall in 81 counties. The floods covered 119 counties while 53 county towns and 580 other towns were inundated. The most seriously affected regions and municipalities are Mianyang, Chongqing, Chengdu, Neijiang, Nanchong, Yongchuan and Wenuiang. The large scale of the affected areas and the seriousness of the floods had scarcely been seen in the past 100 years. The fourth rainstorm hit the Wenuiang, Yaan and Leshan prefectures and part of the hilly regions around 20 July. The fifth rainstorm hit 91 counties between 12 and 25 August. As a result, 50 counties were again flooded while 5 county towns were submerged. The seriousness of the floods caused by the rainstorm this time was second only to the floods in mid-July. The most seriously affected prefectures were Mianyang and Nanchong. The sixth rainstorm hit 45 counties between 29 August and 3 September. Eighteen counties were flooded, three county towns were inundated and Mianyang prefecture was seriously affected.

For more than 2 months, the province was constantly hit by rainstorms. As a result, 135 areas (municipalities and prefectures) throughout the province were flooded, of which 51 were hit 2 times, 11 were hit 3 times and 1 was hit 4 times. More than 222,400 production team areas were flooded and about 20 million people were affected. Fifty-seven county towns and 776 other towns were submerged. The seven county towns of Jintang, Hechuan, Ziyang, Zizhong, Shehong, Nanbu and Wangchang were totally inundated.

Most floods occurred in the productive basin areas with dense population, and consequently they caused considerable losses to the lives and wealth of the state, the collectives and the masses. Statistics reveal:

1. The number of the houses that were submerged was more than 2.37 million, of which more than 1,534,000 collapsed (more than 400,000 were washed away). More than 1.13 million people were made homeless, 1,358 died and 14,509 were injured.

2. The acreage of crops hit by floods was 17.51 million mu, of which 4,596,000 mu yielded no crops (1,475,000 mu of farmland were turned to gravel beaches). Grain losses were more than 500 million jin and more than 148,000 domestic animals died or were washed away.

3. Many water conservation projects were damaged, including 45 reservoir embankments while 733 embankments were in various degrees of danger. In addition, 10.087 km of channels, 913 km of dike defense projects, more than 4,500 irrigation stations, 27,325 small reservoirs and 446 small hydroelectric power stations were damaged.

4. The number of industrial and transportation enterprises affected by floods and consequently had to suspend operations was 3,115. Hit by floods on several occasions, more than 40 sections of the railway beds of the Chengdu-Chongqing, Baojin-Chengdu and Chengdu-Kunming lines were damaged and all traffic on these railways was suspended. Two bridges of the Chengdu-Kunming railway were damaged by sudden mud-rock flow. The number of roads above prefectural level that were broken off throughout the province was 523; and 324 bridges, 3,063 culverts and 2,344 points of roadbeds were damaged while cave-ins affected a total of 3.8 million cubic meters. The floods damaged 45 harbors and 124 boats. With regard to electricity, six transformer stations and one power station were inundated, the supply of electricity of 31 high-voltage power transmission lines was cut off, and operation of 446 long-distance telephone lines and 81 telegraph lines was suspended.

A number of financial and trading enterprises also suspended operations because of the floods.

5. Throughout the province, 10,619 primary schools were affected by the floods, of which 370 schools were washed away. The total area of the schools that were damaged by floods was 2.56 million cubic meters; other losses included 180,000 sets of desks and chairs. All these affected the studies of 1.3 million students. The health and medical units affected by the floods were 1,302.

Initial statistics showed that direct economic losses throughout the province amounted to more than 2.5 billion yuan; financial revenues decreased by more than 500 million yuan while grain output decreased by more than 3 billion jin.

(II) The Great Achievements Made in Flood-Fighting and Relief Work

It was an urgent task for the industrial and communications fronts throughout the province to restore the production of the industrial and mining enterprises. Under the unified leadership and command of the Provincial Party Committee and government, the enterprises launched a socialist coordination movement. The enterprises that were not affected by floods helped those affected, the lightly affected helped those seriously affected while various systems and trades supported their related ones. At the same time, the broad masses of the people discussed the question of "what is to be done after the floods" and in mid-September they carried out the activity of "100-day emulation campaign for making contributions." Measures were taken to further implement and improve economic responsibility systems and readjust related policies. Thanks to a series of measures, by the end of August, 96.8 percent of the enterprises restored production, of which 84.8 percent were able to restore their production to the level prior to the floods and even higher than this level. The Neijiang Textile Mill is a typical example. It is one of the backbone enterprises of our provincial textile industry. The water in the area of the mill was 1 to 3 meters deep, and all its machinery equipment and warehouses were inundated. Under the unified command and leadership of the mill party committee, the broad masses of the staff and workers fought stubbornly to restore production. With a sense of responsibility in sharing weal and woe with the state and with a feeling of glory to make their contributions in restoring production, the staff and workers lost no time working day and night. They worked for a dozen hours every day to clear debris, remove rust from equipment and repair equipment. Supported by other textile mills and electrical departments across the province, the Neijiang Textile Mill was able to restore production in an all-round way in a matter of 43 days, 1 month ahead of schedule. The Chongqing cigarette factory was also seriously affected by floods and it planned to restore production in 1 month. Thanks to the efforts of all the staff and workers, this factory was able to restore production in 10 days. Production in the first day reached the level of that prior to the floods and that in the second day hit a new daily record. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the staff and workers across the province, the industrial production throughout the province was improved in September with a total output value of 2,336 billion yuan, an increase of 5.7 percent over the same period last year. The figure also represented the highest monthly output value this year. The profits handed over to the higher-level department also increased considerably.

They implemented a series of flexible policies in rural areas to promote production in a big way: The affected people's communes and production teams readjusted responsibility production quotas so that commune members would be able to overfulfill their production quotas through hard work. With regard to the land that was not affected by floods, it was stipulated that those who sowed will reap the yields. With regard to the land that was damaged by floods, a method similar to that of paying debts through labor was introduced, while peasants were organized to recultivate. Grain purchasing, agricultural taxes and taxes for industrial and sideline production in the affected areas were also readjusted. Thanks to party policies, the initiative of the broad masses of people in restoring production was mobilized. An upsurge of developing production through the efforts of the masses was soon launched in the affected areas throughout the province. More than 7 million mu farmland were sown with late autumn crops and more than 500,000 mu of the affected land were harnessed. Field management over early spring crops was strengthened and measures were taken for diversified economic development and industrial and sideline production. For example, the affected people's communes and production teams in Suining Prefecture were organized to engage, according to their specific conditions, in more than 10 kinds of industrial and sideline production such as panning alluvial gold, sieving sand, selecting and producing limestone, making bricks, transporting items, fishing and weaving. In a matter of 1 month after the floods, they had more than 10,000 yuan in cash income, with an average of over 10 yuan for the people in the affected areas. Looking at the whole province, there is no doubt that the province was hit by very serious floods this year. Yet the output of mid-season rice increased by 1.5 billion jin, and it is hoped that total grain output this year will be able to reach last year's level while gross agricultural output value increased by about 3 percent over the previous year. To be able to maintain the highest agricultural output in history in the year with serious natural disasters is no doubt a great victory.

Following the floods, the Provincial Party Committee and government regarded stabilizing prices as an important relief task. Measures were taken to transport goods and control prices. For example, in order to resume the supply of vegetables in cities, the province transferred over 10 million jin soybeans for making bean products, and subsidies were given with regard to the prices of vegetables so as to stabilize prices. At present, the supplies of grain, edible oil, pork and coal are ample and their prices are basically stable. Grain prices in free markets in some places are lower than the prices before the floods. The supply of vegetables has also been improved.

When flood-fighting and relief tasks were being launched, various localities strengthened public security work. Public security men were active in maintaining social order, and thanks to their efforts the number of criminal cases and public disputes was lower than in the days before the floods. Common cases in July were 12.4 percent lower than in June while major cases dropped by 17.3 percent. People in both rural and urban areas have peace of mind, social order is stable, and there has been no outflow of people. With high spirits, the broad masses of cadres and people in the affected areas concentrated their efforts in production and in rebuilding their villages and towns, and they are fully confident of wresting back what was damaged by the floods.

Why were we able to do so much work and make such great achievements in a fairly short time in the face of the very serious natural disasters? First of all it was because we gained great strength from the spirit of the Third Plenary Session and the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, the concerns, encouragement and important instructions of the Party Central Committee and State Council. It was because the party organizations at various levels were able to display their roles as combat bastions; it was because of the tremendous support of the PLA units stationed in Sichuan; it was because the broad masses of people displayed endless wisdom and strength, and it was because of the unmatched superiority of our socialist system. The floods were not a good thing to us but they provided a serious test. Economically we suffered heavy losses but politically we won great victories. The arduous struggles in flood-fighting and relief work once again proved that our party is a great party, our army is a great army and our people are a great people. Proceeding from their own experiences, the broad masses of people said that the Communist Party is good, the PLA is good and the socialist system is good.

(III) Enhance Vigor and Continue To Work Hard for Greater Victories in Flood-Fighting and Relief Work

Our province has achieved very great victories in flood-fighting and relief work. But it remains an arduous task for us and we will meet many difficulties in making up for the losses caused by the floods. The Provincial Party Committee held that although the floods happened this year, their effects will come to the fore in the next few years and we must clearly understand this situation. Therefore we must enhance our vigor, work conscientiously and resort to the zeal we displayed during flood-fighting and relief work and be resolute in striving for still greater victories. According to the present situation, we must carry out the following tasks.

First, we must uphold the principle of self-reliance in promoting production and carry out the task of restoring production and rebuilding.

One of the main reasons that we were able to make such great achievements during the previous period is that we conscientiously implemented the directive of the "two possible means" of the Party Central Committee. As soon as the floods occurred, the Provincial Party Committee pointed that reliance on our own efforts and reliance on the state were two different principles. The implementation of these principles will bring two different results. Practice during the previous period showed that by persisting in self-reliance, the more we worked the broader our road became, the more methods we used and the more confidence people gained. In order to display the initiative of the cadres and masses of the affected areas, the Provincial Party Committee and people's government readjusted and relaxed various economic policies in the affected areas to enable the people in these areas to have time to recuperate and to speed up production. We must continue to implement all these good policies. At present it is necessary to check in an all-round way the implementation of these policies and to find out which policies have been implemented, which have been implemented insufficiently and which have not been implemented at all and to find out the results. That is to say, we must find out whether problems are caused by the policies themselves or by the leadership. All these problems must be analyzed objectively and must be resolved. In short, we must carry out our tasks well and solve problems one after another.

Second, we must exert efforts in every possible way to fulfill the tasks for industrial and agricultural production and financial revenues this year.

To do a good job in the economy is the material foundation for doing a good job in relief work. We must overcome difficulties and meet the demands put forth by the Provincial Party Committee and people's government of "two maintainings" (maintaining last year's industrial and agricultural production level) and "three stabilities" (stability in prices, people's minds and the social order). The current situation demonstrates that it is imperative for industry and agriculture to exert every effort to perfect the responsibility system and particularly to boost the morale of the people. As our agriculture has been affected by floods, we have lacked raw materials for industry and energy and this situation has presented us with difficulties. But this is only one side of the problems. Taken as a whole, we must understand that the broad masses of the people are enthusiastic. Therefore, once we are able to exert efforts and carry out our work conscientiously, we will be able to overcome difficulties and fulfill our tasks. With regard to industry, as long as we are able to exert efforts, we will no doubt be able to find work even if there are no tasks. We will also be able to save energy and find a way to make up for the shortage of raw materials. This can be proven by the fact that our industrial production increased drastically in September. We must strengthen ideological and political work and be confident that we can surmount difficulties and develop production through hard work. We must also be resolute in overcoming ideological slackness in leadership, supporting the advanced, developing a healthy atmosphere and further developing the 100-day emulation campaign for making contributions, so that in the last 3 months of this year our industrial production will be able to increase every month. We must also make active preparations for production in 1982 so that next year we will be able to start production with flying colors. In particular, it is imperative at present to concentrate our efforts on autumn harvesting and sowing. We must also work meticulously to collect every bit of grain for the granary and to sow well late spring crops so that we will be able to increase the output of various late spring crops next year, increase total grain output to 1.5 to 2 billion jin and considerably increase the output of various industrial crops. Various trades must work hard to increase income and save on expenses so as to fulfill this year's plan for financial revenues. This work is vital for us in determining whether we can do a better job in production and other tasks next year.

Third, we must take further measures to arrange well the life of the masses and ensure that the people in the affected areas will be able to pass the winter safely.

The situation in our province after the floods is so excellent that it has had a great impact both at home and abroad. We must continue to consolidate and develop this situation and persist in doing a good job in the affected areas. As the cold winter season is approaching, it is imperative to step up the building of houses so as to ensure that the hundreds of millions of the people in the affected areas will be able to pass the winter safely. This work is an important criterion for testing whether we are doing a good job in relief work. Thus, we must in no way slacken our vigilance. First of all, we must further solve well such problems as providing food, clothing and housing for the people in the affected areas. All the affected prefectures must check on the livelihood of each household in the people's communes and production teams and solve their problems. Although most primary schools and secondary schools in the affected areas have resumed classes a number of problems such as providing heating facilities and teaching materials are yet to be solved. Also we can in no way relax our work of treating and preventing diseases. The second task is to distribute and use well the limited goods and funds for the affected areas so that they are properly used. This means that they must be used economically, rationally and according to importance. The distribution and use of such goods and funds must be open to the public, while special funds and goods must be used properly and they cannot be used for other purposes. Party members and cadres who violated the rules defined by the Party Central Committee and the Provincial Party Committee, who expanded arbitrarily, embezzled, pilfered and robbed and who ate and drank to their content and lived extravagantly on various pretexts at the expense of providing relief funds and goods must be sternly investigated, punished and even brought to justice. The third task is to continue to do a good job in social security. We must understand that although the situation of social security in our province has taken a favorable turn while criminal cases have been dropped, the situation has not yet been basically improved. We must follow the spirit of the discussions on the security of the five cities and seize this opportunity to make further progress in doing social security work. As for the fourth task, we must continue to basically stabilize prices. From the point of view of the whole province, prices are stable; yet we cannot treat this matter lightly in the affected areas. On the contrary, we must strengthen our work in various sectors so as to ensure stable prices. This is not only an economic matter but also an important political matter. In the affected areas in particular, whether or not prices are stable is of great political significance.

Fourth, we must publicize in a big way the heroic and exemplary deeds performed during the flood-fighting and relief work and push forward the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

Fifth, we must conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons in flood-fighting and relief work in an all-round way. As our province was hit by serious floods that affected wide areas and caused heavy losses, there are many experiences and lessons that have to be summed up. This situation has drawn the attention of our province and the rest of the country. RENMIN RIBAO has set up a special column for the purpose of launching discussions, and it has carried many articles that have enlightened us. The Provincial Party Committee has discussed this question at several meetings, and it was agreed that there are many lessons to be drawn. These lessons include excessive logging of forests, unbalanced ecology, lack of unified management over rivers, lack of full consideration for natural disasters and the making of more efforts to preventing drought rather than floods. Accordingly, it is necessary for us in the future to have full consideration when we are fighting natural disasters. That is to say, we must prevent both drought and floods so that we will not be at a loss when natural disasters suddenly occur. By doing so, we will be able to avoid losses. The work of protecting forests as well as afforestation must be carried out soon; otherwise our future generations will suffer. Recently the provincial government convened a meeting on forestry work, while further measures have been taken by various sectors. All localities must do a good job in this aspect. Just as in doing a good job in introducing production responsibility systems in agriculture, it is also imperative to do a good job in introducing the rights over hills and forests and forestry production responsibility systems. From now on, we must work hard in this aspect for 3, 5 or even 10 years so that our province will be able during this century to restore its forest coverage to the level of the early liberation days. We must also pay attention to managing and harnessing rivers and overcome the anarchic situation in which there is no unified planning and everyone is only concerned with his own affairs. The province has set up a command headquarters for river management, and it is now working out regulations for this management that will be announced and implemented after approval by the Provincial People's Congress.

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'SICHUAN RIBAO' URGES PLANTING TREES ALONG ROADS

HK230856 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Fan Kun [5400 2492] and Meng Jining [1322 1015 1337]: "Properly Solve the Problem of Planting Trees Along Roads"]

[Text] Through the endeavors of the masses in Sichuan in planting trees along roads, by the middle of the 1960's, the mileage of roads along which trees were planted had already reached 36 percent of the total mileage of roads in the province. During the 10 years of upheavals, the trees planted along roads were unscrupulously felled, and the mileage of afforested roads dropped to 22 percent. Over the past few years, although the investment in planting trees along roads has increased proportionally with the increase in the mileage of road built, the trees planted have kept on disappearing every year. The survival rate of the young trees has been low and unscrupulous felling of trees for timber has still been serious. According to incomplete statistics by the eight road maintenance general depots of Chongqing, Nanchong and Liangshan and by Zigong Municipality and Neijiang Prefecture, some 70,000 fully grown trees had been illegally felled from autumn last year to spring this year. The trees along the 10 to 15-kilometer section of the Sichuan-Hunan road and the section of the Qijiang-Changshou road in Dianjing County were originally fully grown and formed green belts; but now there are only a few of them left. Not only have the trees that were planted some time ago along the roads been mostly felled, but most of the young trees planted along the roads were also sabotaged. From winter last year to spring this year, Sichuan invested 1.1 million yuan and planted 4.3 million young trees, but now there are only some 50,000 trees left.

This year, Sichuan suffered serious floods. One of the major reasons is that the forests in the upper reaches of the rivers were sabotaged. The same situation occurred along the roadways. The torrential rain last July and August also seriously damaged our roads. The 270 major highways and 1,471 county roads in various prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures including Mianyang, Yongchuan, Neijiang, Yaan, Nanchong, Liangshan, Aba and Chengdu were ravaged by floodwaters. As a result, the roadbeds collapsed, the bridges were destroyed, the pavements were eroded and transportation was disrupted. All of these were in fact attributed to the damaged forests and trees along highways and roads, the lack of vegetation protection and the unstable roadbeds.

Why has the mileage of afforested roads been greatly reduced? Why have the young trees been unable to mature and the old trees been unable to thrive? Apart from the harm caused by the 10 years of upheaval, there are also the following major reasons: First, the policy has not been implemented and the forest rights have not been clearly defined. In the past, the planting of trees along roads were mainly carried out through cooperation between the state and the communes. The highway departments signed contracts with the communes and brigades. The highway departments supplied the tree saplings and the communes and brigades along the highways were mainly responsible for the planting and management of trees. They received according to regulations subsidies for the management and protection of young trees and also carried out systematic felling and reforestation. The earnings were then shared between the highway departments and the communes and brigades on a "30 percent-70 percent" basis. This method is suitable for some localities. However, in most places, many problems have arisen. People have aimed only at earning money and while disregarding specifications and quality. The survival rate has been very low. In particular, in the felling of forest trees, some cadres and masses have misinterpreted the principle of the "30 percent-70 percent" share and have gone so far as to divide the forest rights also on a "30 percent-70 percent" basis. This has resulted in very serious unscrupulous felling of trees along roadways. Second, the problem regarding the reserved land on both sides of roads has not been properly solved. Despite the fact that the state has stipulated that 3 meters of land on both sides of roads are reserved for the state in order to allow space for road maintenance work, afforestation and possible expansion of roads, yet many communes and brigades have forcibly occupied the reserved land along roads in order to expand the areas of their farmland. Some have even distributed the reserved land along the roads to commune members as their private plots or plots for production contracts. These have seriously affected the growing of saplings and the planting of trees along roads. Third, the management organs have not been established on a sound basis. No one is put specially in charge of the management and maintenance work and the responsibility system has not been seriously established. Moreover, as rewards and punishments are not clear and as the law is not strictly enforced, the masses' enthusiasm in afforesting along roads has also been impeded.

In order to quicken the pace of planting trees along the roads in Sichuan and afforest as quickly as possible the some 50,000 kilometers of the some 82,000 kilometers of roads in the province which are suitable for tree-planting, we think that we should do a good job of promoting the following tasks:

First, we must solve the problem regarding our understanding of planting trees along roads. In promoting afforestation along roads, we should not only consolidate the roadbed, ensure traffic safety and beautify the environment, but we can also regulate the climatic conditions, maintain an ecological balance, reduce soil erosion, prevent the hazards of wind and wind-blown sand and protect the cultivated land, thus helping to promot a stable and increased output in crops. In terms of economic construction, by fully utilizing the trees planted on both sides of roads, we may increase the production of timber and other forestry and sideline products, help to solve the problem of timber supply and bring into play a multitude of economic effects. For instance, assuming that an average of 500 to 800 trees are planted in each kilometers, if we carry out selective felling of the fully grown trees 10 to 15 years later, we shall be able to get 100 to 150 cubic meters of timber per kilometer. On the basis that our province now has 50,000 kilometers of roads which are suitable for tree-planting, if trees are planted over the entire span, we shall be able to produce 500,00 cubic meters of timber annually from the trees along roads. Therefore, the party committees and governments at all levels must specifically strengthen their leadership over the work of planting trees along roads, quickly adopt effective measures, seriously implement the State Council's "Circular on Protecting Forests and Preventing Unscrupulous Felling of Trees," the PRC "Forest Law" and the "Report on Protecting Forests and Preventing Unscrupulous Felling of Trees Along Both Sides of Roads" of the Ministry of Communications which was approved and transmitted by the State Council, widely publicize the significance of afforesting roadways and educate the masses to consciously cherish the trees along both sides of roads. The communications departments at all levels must include the work of planting trees along roads in their important agendas, and assign people to take charge of the work. The highway maintenance depots and county road maintenance depots and squads must grasp promoting the planting of trees along roads as an important task. They must both have the power and accept this responsibility in order to achieve relatively good results.

Second, we must resolutely implement the regulations of the State Council and the provincial authorities concerning the rights of the reserved land along roads and the trees along roads and enforce the regulation that 3 meters of the land on both sides of roads belong to the state and no one is allowed to forcibly occupy them. For those who have forcibly occupied them, they should restitute the land. As for places where the land was not delimited in the past, appropriate lines should be specifically drawn according to the relevant regulations on land utilization in order to facilitate the planting of trees on both sides of the roads and other road maintenance work. The planting of trees along both sides of the roads should be organized by the local party and government leadership and departments in charge of the roads. The afforestation work along the major highways should be carried out and maintained by the departments in charge of roads; and all the rights belonged to the state. The afforestation work along the county roads should be carried out in cooperation by the state and the communes. The forest rights belonged to the state, while the earnings may be shared. As for the commune roads, the policy of whoever plants the trees owns them should be implemented. For trees which are planted in cooperation along both sides of the roads in the past, the original regulations for the distribution of profits will be followed. However, for those that the ownership rights and the distributions of profits are not clear, they should be quickly resolved.

Third, we must formulate plans for systematic felling and establish the authority for the examination and approval of the felling of trees along roads and put it on a sound basis. No matter by what systems the trees are planted, the systematic felling which is to be carried out among all the trees along the roads must strictly follow the procedures to seek for approval. The provincial departments in charge of the roads will authorize the systematic felling of trees along major highways, while the prefectural departments in charge of the roads will authorize the systematic felling of trees along county and commune roads. Those who do not get the approval and carry out unscrupulous felling will shoulder legal responsibility and restitute the economic losses caused.

Fourth, we must resolutely implement the PRC "Forest Law" and strictly implement the policy that those who render meritorious service in protecting trees will be rewarded and those who sabotage the trees will be punished. For those who have scored outstanding achievements in afforesting the roads, they should be given the necessary rewards; but for cases of unscrupulous felling of trees along both sides of the roads, the local public security, political, legal and forestry departments should coordinate with the highway and communications departments and seriously investigate and handle them. They should be given criticism, education and punishment according to the seriousness of the cases. For cases which are really serious, they should be penalized according to law. Only by administering the forests on the basis of law is it possible to effectively consolidate and develop the achievements in the afforestation along roads.

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BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Urumqi, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, one of China's five major livestock breeding areas, is now raising 32.94 million animals, a historical record, according to the region's animal husbandry bureau. The development of animal husbandry was aided by new policies put into effect in the past four years. These include allowing herdsmen to keep private livestock and assumption of personal responsibility for herds in their care, the bureau said. Ten million head of stock are in the private sector, approximately one-third of the region's total. Each family of the pastoral communes owns 10 to 20 head in general. The number of fine wool sheep, improved breeds of sheep, fine breeds of cattle and Ili horses in the herds has increased. There are now 8.54 million improved breed fine wool sheep and 1.97 million lambs being raised for pelts in the region. These account for 50 and 71 percent of the animals in these categories being raised throughout China. There are 280,000 head of fine breed cattle in Xinjiang. [Excerpt] [OW131343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 12 Nov 81]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Urumqi, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Cotton is being harvested in Xinjiang. From early September to early October, 250,000 dan of ginned cotton had been procured in the region. This was more than 40 percent above the amount procured in last year's corresponding period. [OW201227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 15 Oct 81]

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